FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

XX. FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY, APRIL 13, 1837. [NO. 1036.

AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
Edward J. Hale,
r annum, if paid in advance;
during the year of subscrip-
50 at the end of the year.

EMENTS inserted for sixty cents
the first, and thirty cents for each
lication. Advertisers are requested
mber of insertions desired, or they
ed till forbid, and charged accord

e Editor must be post paid.

EMIAH KYLE
RECEIVED a large and splendid
f
RING GOODS,
part of which were purchased by
—among which are
licoes, 275 pieces Ginghams,
nch Muslins, elegant Muslin Capes,
h Linen, Table Covers from 6-4 to
per, Long Lawns, Bird's eye Diaper,
e and grey Drills, Rouen Cassimere,
and Princetta,
nen Drilling, very cheap,
d Bonnet Ribbons,
e, black, green, olive & claret Cloth,
es, striped, checked, and plain,
French Bombazine, some extra sup.
and 6-4 brown & bleached Damasks,
pron Checks,
ing and Lace, Bobbinet do,
other articles in the Dry Goods line,
PACKAGES.
Merchants and others wishing to pur-
holesale or Retail, will please call and
Goods.
37. 35tf

W. McDONALD,
Trunk & Harness Maker,
St., Fayetteville, N. C.,
DOORS EAST OF CAPE FEAR BANK.
HE has in his employment
the best of Workmen,
and still continues to manufac-
ture the above articles, and
also almost every other article
connected with his line of bu-
ness and by his well known
assiduity and unremitted at-
tention to his business, he
ontinue to merit at least a share of pat
s on hand a general assortment of
ddlery Hardware,
quality, selected in part by himself
New York, and continues to receive
ples almost every month in addition to
and will furnish Saddlers at a distance
est of materials. He keeps also a sup-
dlers' Tools for sale. He has just fin-
PLATED and BRASS PLATED STAN-
E, BAROUCHE, or GIG or SULKEY HAR-
SS, (a new article) never before manufactured
his market—☞*Call and see them*☜ Amer-
and English Bridle Fillings, Halters, False
chafed Horses, Padded Hams for
ble Saddle Bags covered with Bear
ditto and Wallets, Medical ditto, Trav-
with clasps and divisions, and without,
Leather Trunks of his own make,
by single or nest,—also, Bear Skins
Robes, a good article for travelling.
1837. 35tf

TH CAROLINA STATE
LOTTERY,
NO. 5, FOR 1837.—75 NUM-
, 11 DRAWN BALLOTS.
n at Edenton, on Saturday, April 15.

ze	of	$10.000
	of	4,000
	of	3,000
	of	2,000
	of	1,200
	of	1,000

s many of 500, 200, 100, &c.
only $4; Shares in proportion.
the greatest variety of Numbers, at
MAS SANDFORD & CO., *Agents.*
e. *April* 5, 1837.
from a distance (post paid) will be

EW STORE.
E SUBSCRIBER
ceiving at the Store on Market Square,
occupied by Arch'd Campbell, an en-
and desirable STOCK OF GOODS,
f Staple and Fancy
RY GOODS,
ERIES, HARDWARE
and CUTLERY,
kery, Glassware, &c.
h will be sold low for Cash.
he choice old WINES.
C. A. McMILLAN.
r 19, 1836. 7tf

EAL ESTATE
FAYETTEVILLE,
AT AUCTION.
THE
criber will offer at Public Sale, on
the 14th of April, on a credit of six
otes negotiable at the Bank of Cape
branch of the State Bank at Fayette-
lowing property, viz:
s lying at the intersection of
and Mumford streets, extending one
d twenty-nine feet on the former, and
d and seventy-eight on the latter.
were lately the property of Robert
and Williamson Whitehead.
er lot on Gillespie street, (lying
ts, the property of C. P. Mallett, and
Esqrs.) upon which stands the large
known as the Thompson Warehouse.
these lots are extensive and valuable
nts, and those who are disposed to
are respectfully invited to examine
ous to the 14th of April, as they will
e sold at that time.
JOHN OWEN.
, 1837.

Strayed or Stolen,
he Subscriber, on the 14th instant, a
nd brown Pointer DOG, about 5 months
ever will return the same, at Mrs. E
ll be liberally rewarded.
WILLIAM TAYLOR.
, 1837. 33tf

Fayetteville and Western
RAIL ROAD.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That Books of Subscription to the Stock of the Fayetteville and Western Rail Road Company, will be opened in the following Counties and under the direction of the following named persons, at such places in said Counties, and at such times as the said Commissioners may direct. An instalment of Two Dollars on each Share will be required at the time of subscribing; the Commissioners are requested to forward the money as paid, and the Lists of Subscriptions, as they progress, to E. L. Winslow, Fayetteville.

BRUNSWICK.....	Dr. F. J. Hill, Robert McRackan, A. Baker.
NEW HANOVER...	James Owen, Aaron Lazarus, Alexander Anderson.
BLADEN.....	James Burney, Joseph Gillespie, John I. McMillan.
SAMPSON.....	W. McKay, W Faison, Ollen Mobley.
COLUMBUS.....	A. Troy, Josiah Maultsby, Augustus Smith.
ROBESON.....	John W. Powell, Archibald A. T. Smith, Richard C. Bunting.
WAKE.....	W. R. Gales, W. H. Haywood, Jr., Samuel F. Patterson.
CHATHAM.....	N. A. Stedman, Charles J. Williams, John J Alston.
MOORE.....	John B. Kelly, Charles Chalmers, C. W. Dowd.
RICHMOND.....	Alfred Dockery, Walter F Leak, G. Thomas.
ANSON.....	A. Myers, John A. McRae, Joseph Medley.
MONTGOMERY....	Dr. F. J. Cutlar, Duncan McRae, Sr., W. Harris.
ROWAN.....	Hamilton C. Jones, Hon. R. M. Pearson, William Chambers.
RANDOLPH.....	Alexander Gray, Jesse Henshaw, A. Brower.
DAVIDSON.....	Col. Samuel Hargrave, Henry R. Dusenberry, Dr. William Holt.
GUILFORD.....	N. Mendenhall, Jesse Lindsay, John Morehead.
CABARRUS.....	Paul Barringer, William F. Phifer, George Klutts.
IREDELL.....	Thomas A. Allison, C. F. Davidson, Rufus Reid.
MECKLENBURG...	Samuel McComb, John Irwin, Andrew Grier.
LINCOLN.....	David Reinhardt, Alfred M. Burton, M. Hoke.
RUTHERFORD....	Edmund Bryan, John G. Bynum, John McEntire.
ASHE.....	Roderick Murchison, John Hardin, J. M. Nye.
BURKE.....	Robert C. Pearson, Isaac T. Avery, James C. Smith.
SURRY.....	Josiah Cowles, Nathaniel Boyden, R. H Parks.
WILKES.....	William P. Waugh, Thomas J. Bouchelle, W. C. Emmett.
STOKES.....	M. R. Moore, C. H. Matthews, Peter Critz.

It is confidently believed, that the gentlemen named will take a deep interest in this work, which, by its completion will unlock the riches of the West, and regenerate a large section of North Carolina.

By at once securing the subscription of the State, the construction of the Road to the Yadkin and the two branches will be rendered certain.

The time for action has arrived; will the people of the West and the Cape Fear forego the advantages offered to their acceptance? Let every man do what he can, and this work will go on.

E. L. WINSLOW, PRESIDENT,
Fayetteville and Western Rail Road Company

☞The Salisbury, Lincoln, Rutherford and Greensborough papers, will please publish this notice. [26tf.]

Steamer Cotton Plant.

THE new Steamer *Cotton Plant*, in connection with suitable Tow Boats, will commence operating on the Cape Fear River in fifteen or twenty days. The Proprietor is now constructing on the River bank a commodious Warehouse, where Goods and Merchandize, to and from the Interior, may be stored, free of charge and in comparative safety from the danger of Fire. Such fixtures will be connected with the Warehouse as to land Goods in better order than formerly, and without incurring the expense of drayage. The Cotton Plant is entirely new, with a draft of water adapted to the River navigation, and offers to the public the surest and most convenient mode of Transportation. Goods and Merchandize will be received and forwarded at the customary rates by

DOYLE O'HANLON,
Agent at Wilmington, N. C.
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.,
Agents at Fayetteville, N. C.
Fayetteville, March 10, 1837. 32tf

The Charlotte Journal, Salisbury Watchman, Lincolnton Transcript, Rutherfordton Gazette, Greensborough Telescope, Hillsborough Recorder, Raleigh Register, Salem Scrap Book, Ashborough Citizen and Wilmington Advertiser will insert the above 3 weeks.

NEW BOOKS.
LIFE OF AARON BURR; Henrietta Temple, by the author of Vivian Grey; Wordsworth's Poems; Dutchman's Fireside, by Paulding; Book of St. Nicholas; Mrs. Heman's Poems; Parting Gift; Campbell's Poems; Sacred Poetry; Judge Tucker's Life of Jefferson; Spurzheim's Phrenological Works; History of China; Midshipman Easy; Rienzi; Morton's Illustrations of Consumption; Gray's Operative Chemist; Suddard's British Pulpit; Taylor's Holy Living and Dying; Girl's Own Book; Boy's do; Social Choir; Parlour Letter Writer; Preston's Book Keeping; Missouri Harmony; Course of Time; Sword's Almanac; Western Songster; Doane's Magrier's Midwifery; &c. &c. Just received by
E. J. HALE.
March 14, 1837.

MURRELL, the Land Pirate, *And* CROCKETT in Texas.
A FRESH SUPPLY of these Popular Works just received and for sale by
E. J. HALE.
March 15, 1837.

Notice.
THE SUBSCRIBER having determined to leave the State, requests all those who are indebted to him to come forward and make payment. Those having claims against him will present them for settlement. JAS. H. DICKSON.
March 27. 34tf.

For Sale.
A BAROUCHE and pair of HORSES.
J. H DICKSON.

WHOLESALE STORE.
300 PACKAGES
JUST RECEIVED by the Subscribers, in addition to their former Stock, making the most complete assortment ever offered in this Market, consisting of
English, French, India and American GOODS,
Hardware, Cutlery, Saddles and Bridles, Groceries, &c. &c.
—AMONG WHICH ARE—
15 HHDS. Porto Rico SUGAR,
4 do prime St. Croix do,
10 barrels Loaf and Lump do,
100 bags prime Rio Coffee,
20 hhds. Crockery, (ass'rtd for the country,)
100 cases Men's fashionable Hats,
20 do Drab and Black Negro do,
40 do Ladies' Bonnets, newest style,
30 do Mens' & Womens' Shoes & Brogans,
25 do Cotton and Wool Cards,
30 boxes Tin Plate,
20 do 8 × 10 and 10 × 12 Window Glass,
20 dozen Collins & King's Axes,
20 do Coffee Mills,
100 casks Nails, assorted,
100 dozen Weeding Hoes,
500 pair bright and blue Trace Chains,
20 dozen Scythes and Straw Cutters,
20 do Shovels and Spades,
Bags Pepper, Spice and Ginger, Powder, Shot, Lead, Smiths' Anvils and Vises, Madder, Camphor, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Starch, Brimstone, Salts, Saleratus, Gun Powder, Hyson and Young Hyson Tea, Essences, Patent Medicines, &c. and other articles too numerous to mention,—at WHOLESALE for *CASH*, good Paper, or Country Produce.
Call and examine.
NOTT & STARR, *Hay Street.*
Fayetteville, March 29, 1837. 34tf

Wagons Wanted.
THE Subscribers have three large lots of Machinery for Greensborough, Ashborough and Salem. Loading can be had by applying at the Forwarding Store.
WILLKINGS & BELDEN.
March 27, 1837. 34-4t.

REAL ESTATE For Sale.
THE HOUSE and LOT in Fayetteville, known as the residence of the late Mr. Dubrutz, and near the Cotton Factory of Mr C. P. Mallett, is offered for sale. The proprietor being about to remove to the South, will sell the above property cheap. The Lot contains two acres, with a good House, Out Houses and Garden. If not sold at private sale before the 15th of April, it will then be offered at Auction.—Apply to
TH. SANDFORD & CO., Auctioneers.
March 27, 1837: 34tf.

To Farmers.
JUST RECEIVED, eight and a half tons of the Nova Scotia PLASTER, the best quality for manure. Those that want rich land will do well to apply for this Plaster, as now is the time to use it advantageously. Call on J. E. Patterson, two doors south of the Market.
Fayetteville, March 27, 1837. 34tf.

THE Subscriber having opened a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT in Kenansville, intends using his best endeavors to give satisfaction to those who may please to favor him with their patronage. His House (the same formerly occupied by Mr. Cooper,) is commodious and well furnished. His Stables are also well furnished. Due attention shall be paid to Horses, but if by accident an escape should occur, he is not responsible.
B. CARROLL.
Kenansville, March 22. 34 6w

LOST,
BETWEEN Hay Mount and the Court House, a BREAST-PIN, (Gold Stone) with two Doves on the face. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same at this office, or the store of Mr. Warren Prior.
January 10, 1837. 27tf.

FISH.
20 Half bbls. No. 1 MACKEREL, just received and for sale by
JNO. HUSKE & SON.
January 12, 1837 23tf.

Molasses.
RECEIVED and for sale by the Subscribers, 75 Hhds. MOLASSES. new crop.
WILLKINGS & BELDEN.
March 1, 1837. 30tf

NOTICE.
THE SUBSCRIBER, having qualified as Administrator on the Estate of Susannah Robinson, deceased, notifies all persons who are indebted to said deceased, to make immediate payment of the same; and those having claims against said Estate, will present them, properly authenticated, as prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.
JOHN L. BETHEA, *Adm'r.*
March 15, 1837. 33-1m.

No. 3 Mackerel.
25 BBLS. just landed from Steamer Henrietta, and for sale by
HART & FULLER.
March 29. 34-3w.

SALT.
3,000 BUSHELS Turk Island SALT.
For sale by
WILLKINGS & BELDEN.
October 26, 1836. 12tf

Thomastown LIME,
150 Casks, just received, by
J. HUSKE & SON.
February 9, 1837. 27tf.

It will be seen by an article in our columns this morning, from the New Orleans *American*, (says the Mobile *Morning Chronicle* of the 31st ult.) that the old firm of Reynolds, Marshall, Byrne & Co. have assumed the responsibilities and business of Herman, Briggs & Co. both in New Orleans and Natchez. And that house, the embarrassments of which, have created so many difficulties and fears, here and elsewhere, will, or has already, resumed its operations.

Communication.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

TRANSMONTANE ROAD.

To the Editor of the Washington Republican and Jonesborough Advertiser.

SIR! "The road is to be finished and the river made navigable to Wilkesborough—but not a syllable is said about it *ever* extending any further." "We speak advisedly when we say a great number of wealthy men in this section (E. T.) have not taken a dollar's worth of Stock in the Cincinnati Rail Road, but have reserved their capital expressly *for the one now stopped at Wilkesborough*."—Such, sir, are words found in your journal of the 4th of March, 1837. As to the first paragraph, I would pray you to reflect upon it and then say, that if the Road were finished it were possible it should be "stopped." Hence, the fears of a "monopoly" at Wilkesborough—they are groundless—especially, as in Doc. 169 *Road—Portsmouth, Ohio, to Linville, N. C.* laid before Congress in session 1835-'6, I find it clearly demonstrated that with $1,200,000 a Road of 307 miles in length could be made from the Ohio River, at Portsmouth, to the end of Linville Mountain—and, as it is more than probable, this very Road could, with an addition of $1,800,000; or, in fact, with $3,000,000 a Rail Road might be constructed which would rival if not supersede the *long talked of* and *mightily magnified* Charleston and Ohio Rail Road—and, perhaps more than probable, inasmuch as Portsmouth has *said* nothing and may *do* much on the occasion—if, at least, an appeal be made along the whole line and that this should be the case, there should not, at this time, be the least delay. For such a step, the period is auspicious, and if the River can be made navigable, there cannot exist a moment's doubt, that in the whole South there are not to be found two such channels for commerce and communication as the Pee Dee and Yadkin and the Rail Road between Petersburg and Raleigh. "A Road," said Col. Long, "having crossed the Alleghanies, is to be regarded as entering, not only upon a region of unknown limit and incalculably rich in the richest of mineral treasures, from the developement of which an innumerable multitude of labourers and mechanics are to derive support and wealth, but into a country presenting a maritime frontier, indented by numerous Bays and Inlets of more than 700 miles in extent, no part of which is more than 300 miles from the point under consideration." Col. Long subsequently specifies Routes, and to his paper, with a recommendation of its re-publication, I refer you.

My great object is, to allude to the actual situation of North Carolina. It seems that the construction of the two Roads from Petersburg *and* Norfolk have given rise to conflicts which continue with their projecting lines. Petersburg appears anxious to patronize an overland Route from Raleigh to the Savannah, at the moment when Norfolk seems in repose, patiently awaiting the natural results of her station, every one of which appears in a state of favorable developement. Hourly is it demonstrated, that in possession of the great gate of the Chesapeake, her rank is to be as pre-eminent in Republican as it was in Royal times. Hence, Wilmington seems with her natural pride determined to try what she can effect alone; and apparently retaining her animosity to Fayetteville, is going to waste her attempts at self-improvement, in a Steamer navigation to Charleston and a passage from thence to Augusta, at the very instant when Petersburg and Raleigh, aided by Northern Capital, are trying to cut off the travel at Raleigh *and* Augusta. In the mean time what is Salisbury about? Grumbling because there is a doubt about the Road passing *back* to Fayetteville, when the Western Company has undertaken to make a Road, through Ashborough in Randolph County, and through which last named town Salisbury ought, were prudence consulted, to pass to Haywoodsborough and thus fall into a Road which would conduct her with either Raleigh, Petersburg or Norfolk on the one side, or Cheraw, Camden, &c. on the other; and, perhaps on another to Columbia and Charleston as well as Fayetteville and Wilmington—and possibly Wilmington aided by Beaufort, which I presume can easily be converted into a building Port for large vessels and men of war, as its namesake in South Carolina can be rendered a harbouring and rendezvousing station, and one which will command the coast from the St. Johns to the Capes of Virginia.

Of the fate of the Charleston Road to the Ohio we are ignorant; but, the probability is, that, what with the exertion of Georgia and the delay on the part of Tennessee, combined with a failure in a subscription to the Bank, except its formation is to be left exclusively to the Leviathan of the South and his Satraps, it will prove a miserable abortion, worthy the dreamers who produced it. And, if Kentucky, sustained by Portsmouth, (O.) and the inhabitants of the country between the River and the —— Gap, and that between the Gap and the point upon which it should rest in North Carolina—if these good people will see their own interest and either uniting among themselves to pay for the Mountain Road or on condition of carrying mails, &c. free of charge, obtaining a permanent relinquishment of the portion of the Deposites necessary to its construction, they soon, very soon, will give the *coup de grace* to the Charleston Road.

But, cannot the views of those citizens who advocated the Central Road, be forwarded; or rather what *are their* present views? The amended act alludes to certain contingencies, *provided*, the North Carolina Central Rail Road Company shall determine to construct their Rail Road from or near to Beaufort, to intersect and unite with the Fayetteville and Western Rail Road. Judging from the Map and from the circumstance of which you complain, as to monopoly, it should seem if the Transmontane Road could be brought to Wilkes, and thence by the most convenient way to Salisbury, a Road, a little devious I grant, to answer the purpose, may be found. It will be discovered in either the Road through Ashborough to Haywood and Raleigh, and thence by Waynesborough, Kinston, Newbern and Beaufort; or to Charlotte, Wadesborough, Fayetteville to Waynesborough.

However, this is all speculation, which is as unsatisfactory as a union of interests *would be* satisfactory, and, in the actual state of things, *is* necessary. Let us regard the country and the facilities it offers for Manufactories. Where are such water privileges to be found as at the Falls of the Yadkin and the Cape Fear, and where such a country for consuming the products of Manufactories, which may be established at those places. Therefore, where is there a position calling so loudly to be made a commercial mart as do both Haywood and Lawrenceville; and, if the triangle of Road formed by Salisbury, Haywood and Rockingham be formed and continued 1. to Raleigh, 2. to Fayetteville, 3. to Cheraw, and thence by Darlington into the wealthy districts of Charleston, Sumter, Richland, &c. &c. in South Carolina, where will there be found a section of country containing such powers of consumption for either agricultural, mineral or manufacturing products?

But the advantages to be derived are as numerous as they are evident. The Legislature has obtained a pledge from the Charleston and Ohio Company to carry the Road to Rutherford, or so far East as to make its continuance into and through the very heart of North Carolina a matter of the most perfect ease. This circumstance, with the erection of the Mint at Charlotte, the Arsenal at Fayetteville and the improvement of the Harbour at Wilmington, has opened the fairest prospect of a Road to united exertion for the general weal, in a manner which the most sanguine citizens of North Carolina could never have expected.

I will close this desultory address by noticing your assertion that many have not subscribed to the Charleston Road, and reserved themselves for the Wilkes or Mocassin Route—a Route which, by the bye, has been declared "*inadmissible*" by some pretender to a knowledge of Engineering. They have acted wisely and have only still to act up to their intelligence, and they will have more profit for their money than ever they would have obtained from the Road from Charleston to the Ohio, inasmuch as there are more persons living *on* the Route, and, generally speaking, an infinitely more dense population than is to be found at the *Terminus* of the other. The scheme is altogether more feasible. The Road will terminate in a spot where the products of the West will find better because more Northerly Ports;—for, there is no question that the farther North a port is situated, the more dense is the population wanting food, the lower is the labour, the home market of course more expensive, and the outfit of ships, and the charges of export for a foreign mart infinitely less expensive—all these causes combining to operate in its favour. Here, in conclusion, I cannot avoid observing, that one good Canal from the Gulf to the Atlantic will enrich Georgia at the *seeming* expense of the West; South Carolina at that of Georgia; North Carolina at that of South Carolina, and Virginia of North Carolina—but, in a country prosperous and progressive in its prosperity, as is the United States, the loss is but *apparent*—the gain *real*.

More, much more might be said as to other facilities North Carolina possesses in hurrying the products of the West to the ports of the Atlantic; for the fact, that the Catawba, the Yadkin, and the Rivers of Virginia all head near each other, and that perhaps by Lock and Dam can be made navigable, cannot be forgotten; nor, the fact that the survey of the Road from Danville to Farmville is ordered by the Logocracy of Virginia and will lead to a Road immediately from Charlotte, N. C., and eventually from far West of that place to Danville, and a passage opened to either Richmond or Norfolk. C.

Moralising upon the present state of things in New York, the Editor of the *Star*, urges the citizens at large to diminish their expenses—to do it at once, and by an united effort. He says:

"The people in the country must be made to know and sympathize in your sufferings. It is difficult if not impossible for the farmers to understand your difficulties, while they are receiving for every article of produce from their farms double price. Let the rich set the example and pursue it, and the rest will follow, and in less than six months the effect will be felt in every section of the country.

Diminish the quantity of meat you purchase in the market, select the cheapest pieces; in sixty days there will be an overstock of cattle, and sheep and poultry, and price will come down, and butchers will escape from monopolizing drovers. Forego the use of butter except in small quantities, health will be improved and prices will come down.

Instead of having a fire in every room collect the family together at one cheerful grate, and the surplus of coal will soon reduce it to a reasonable price. Burn but one light in your parlour, and a smaller light in your hall, and oil and candles will soon bear a moderate price. Sell your horses, or if you keep them limit their allowance, walk more and ride less, oats and hay will soon be selling at old rates of three shillings a bushel, and sixty cents a hundred.

Use rice, beans, meal and vegetables instead of flour, and twelve dollars per barrel will no longer be heard of

By pursuing this advice, you will remember as most grateful charity to the poor, for now, even with their present high wages, they can scarcely live. Upon the reduction of prices, wages might be reduced and their employment continued. As the matter now stands, our city will be filled with men out of work and wholly destitute.

Instead of laying aside your hat when the fur is rubbed off from the corners, or your coat when the nap is worn from the cuffs and the shoulders, or your boots as soon as the soles or uppers are broken, keep them in use until they are insufficient to keep out the weather. In these items alone the city might save in one year two millions of dollars.

Let our wives and daughters come down to the plain cambric frock and frill, and four shilling pocket handkerchiefs. They will be just as agreeable. Those that are married will be more beloved by their husbands, and those that are not will be more liable to get them.

We conscientiously believe, that if the foregoing suggestions are followed for only sixty days, the good effect would be manifest; and when meat, flour and articles of consumption come down to their old prices, and yet afford a fair profit to the seller, and the money market is easy and confidence restored, we will all feel more happy and contented.

FROM THE BOSTON POST.

PARAGRAPHS UPON HEIGHTS.

Height of Folly.—To get drunk and lie across the rail road to obtain repose.

Height of Inquisitiveness.—To climb the house-top, and look down the chimney to see what one's neighbor has for dinner.

Height of Dignity.—To run against a post in the street, and then beg pardon for the encounter.

Height of Gallantry.—When intoxicated to reel along the street, with a lady under your arm to escort her safely home.

Height of Honor.—To defraud one's landlord or tailor for the sake of discharging one's gambling debts.

Height of Temperance.—To keep one's skin constantly soaked in ardent spirits, without ever getting drunk.

Height of Imprudence.—To quarrel with all your neighbors, who will not agree with your own views and notions of things.

Height of Benevolence.—To tumble down the staircase and break your head to avoid stepping on a kitten that is reposing on the stair.

Height of Charity.—To give a poor beggar a dollar, and at the same time threatening to horse-whip him if he ever troubles you again.

Height of the Ridiculous.—After being tumbled down a precipice in a stage-coach full of passengers, amidst the shrieks and groans and fainting, to hear a lady, with tears in her eyes, inquiring for her bandbox.

Height of Absence, or Obliviousness.—To forget that you are married, while abroad, and pay your addresses to another.

Height of Chagrin.—To pick up a reticule, dropped by a lady of very genteel figure and appearance, walking before you, and upon her turning round to receive it from your hand, behold a set of features as black as ebony.

Height of Mortification.—To make an offer of your hand to a lady, and learn for the first time, that she had been long betrothed to your partner.

Height of Politeness.—To run against a lamp post, get your head nearly knocked off, then turn and humbly apologise for the accident.

Practical Satire.—We learn from a western paper that during a warm debate in the Ohio House of Representatives, while the election of U. S. Senator was pending, a Mr. Kelly made a warm attack upon Mr. Glover, to which that gentleman replied that he would adjust the affair properly out of the house. On the Monday following, Mr. Kelly appeared in his place armed, the glittering hilt of a dirk projecting ostentatiously from the folds of his waistcoat. This exhibition attracting much notice, a Mr. Yontz, also a member of the House, rigged himself out with an immense wooden dagger, leaving the hilt, made of corn cob, with a button stuck in it by way of ornament, full in the view of the spectators. Mr. Yontz placed himself by the side of Mr. Kelly, and occasionally preserving profound gravity, lugged out the timber dagger and laid it on the desk before him.—Much laughter was of course created, and the individual who had really armed himself soon became thoroughly ashamed of his conduct.

New Scale of Power.—A miniature steam-engine has been constructed in Philadelphia, weighing only 4 pounds, of *one cat power!* In five minutes the steam was raised so that it was going at the rate of 1,000 revolutions the minute. The boiler will sustain a pressure of 160 lbs. to the square inch. We expect shortly to see the boys coasting about the streets with engines from one to two dog power. Blessed be the day, says Slam Bang, when wheelbarrows and handcarts can go alone.—*Star.*

FROM THE WASHINGTON REFORMER.

LET THE FACTS SPEAK.

The actual appropriations made during the last Congress, amounted to more than	$32,000,000
Unexpended balance on the 1st of January last	14,000,000
Amount in the hands of disbursing officers, say	9,000,000
	$55,000,000
According to the last annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury, the whole amount of revenue from ALL SOURCES, during the past year was about	$24,000,000

Now, how can any one suppose that the Royalists seriously intended to reduce the revenues, when at the same *moment* they were voting appropriations for more than eight millions beyond the estimated income, without any reduction? Can any man permit himself to be so far blinded by his prejudices, as to put any trust in such promises in the teeth of such performances? Do not the facts prove that the movement on the tariff was a mere sham—a miserable trick to deceive the people, and get possession of the public money?

Croup.—A 'Mother' in the Montreal Transcript, gives as an effectual remedy for the croup—a teaspoon full of the solution of a piece of indigo, about the size of a pea, in a pint tumbler of mild warm water.
N. H. Eagle.

The *veto* is a mere trifle, compared with the Ex-President's breeches pocket. The currency bill passed both Houses of Congress by a majority of more than *two thirds*. The old hero very quietly put it into his pocket, and thereby put it out of the power of Congress to pass it *into a law*.
Nashville Republican.

This brief paragraph contains a truth, which will in time, come home to the people of this country. The stretch of the Executive power by the late incumbent, and the promise to continue it by his successor, will open the eyes of the people to the fearful change which has come over the free institutions of our fathers.

The Executive power, when confined strictly within the sphere designed for it by the Constitution, is potent for mischief, and capable of being used to the peril, if not destruction of the public liberty. It should be the earnest wish and ceaseless endeavor of every patriot, to curtail and diminish it from what it is under the Constitution; it should be much more his endeavor to destroy the abuses to which it has been subjected under the late dynasty.

The application of the *veto* by the late Executive to arresting all legislation, whether constitutional or otherwise, which did not entirely meet his approbation, was a near approximation to a usurpation of the powers of the Representatives of the people. But odious and anti-republican as it was, it was in truth, a "mere trifle compared with the President's breeches pockets;"—to that more than detestable and despotic practice of fobbing a bill, which he disliked, when he knew, if it were returned, it would command the constitutional majority of two-thirds to secure it passage in despite of the veto.—*Richmond Whig.*

FROM THE NEW YORKER.

Time to Speak.—I have often heard a first-rate anecdote, told of some student of Chapel Hill University. What his name was I know not—but I do think his reply is worthy of preservation. The College commons were at the time very poor—particularly the article of butter. One day a plate of it was placed upon the table, which, from long keeping, had become rancid.—One of the students, upon tasting it, was so exasperated as to seize the dish and throw it, butter and all, against the wall. The dish, of course, was shivered to pieces, but the butter stuck to the side of the room. One of the tutors instantly rose, and demanded who was the perpetrator of the mischief. There was no answer. The demand was repeated, when after a few moments' silence, a sharp voice replied—"Ask the butter—it is old enough to speak for itself." G. K.

We understand that on the invitation of the Bank of Charleston, to the other Banks in this city, Committees of Conference met yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of devising some mode, to the extent of their ability of relieving the existing pressure in our money market.
Charleston Mercury.

ALL KINDS OF JOB PRINTING,
Expeditiously executed at this Office.

FOREIGN.

New York, April 2, 1837.

VERY LATE FROM ENGLAND.

At a late hour this morning, the packet ship Sheffield, Captain F. P. Allen, arrived from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 12th of March, four days after her regular period. We regret to find a farther decline in the cotton market.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The bill for the abolition of church rates had been introduced by Lord Melbourne, in the House of Lords.

Petitions were presented for the repeal of the duty on cotton, one of them was signed by all the respectable merchants and manufacturers of Manchester.

Mr. Hoy again introduced the subject of Texas, by moving for copies of all correspondence between the governments of Mexico and Great Britain, and between those of Great Britain and the United States, from the 1st of March, 1836, having reference thereto. We give a short extract from his speech, to show its general tenor.

"He said that the recent conduct of the United States with reference to that province was a subject of too great importance to be overlooked by the British House of Commons. He believed the American Union to be actuated by a desire of encroaching upon the dominions of adjoining powers in a southern direction. The interests of the British colonies, situated in the Caribbean Sea, might become seriously affected in the event of these encroachments being made; and he, for one, never could consent to the United States extending their boundary so as to occupy Texas, and ultimately, perhaps, to gain possession of Mexico. Under no circumstances could he give his sanction to this occupation.

The Americans had said that Cuba was so important an island that no European nation, except Spain, should be permitted to take possession of it. He (Mr. B. Hoy) would say, on the other hand, that the province of Texas was a province so important by its position to the commerce and naval power of this country, as well as to the independence of Mexico, that upon no condition whatever should he allow it to come into the possession of any American power, with the exception of Mexico. When Mexico declared herself an independent state, Mr. Canning had entered into a treaty with that country, by which the Mexicans consented to abolish slavery in every portion of their dominions. This stipulation with regard to the abolition of slavery having been mutually agreed to between the contracting parties, Great Britain was bound to co-operate with Mexico, for the purpose of securing the desired abolition. It was, however, quite notorious that an importation of slaves to an enormous extent had been recently carried on from the United States into Texas.

If a procedure of this nature were suffered to continue, there was nothing binding in treaties, and the immediate abrogation of the treaty in question would be the most proper course to pursue. Could America, he would ask, be presumed unacquainted with the provisions of a treaty which was not made in secret, and of which she thus exhibited her utter disregard? It could not be for a moment doubted that Texas was included in the arrangement; and yet the President of the United States did not think it necessary to prevent his subjects from carrying on the slave trade within the limits of Texas, and even assisting the revolted state in every mode which lay within their power. The hon. gentleman then alluded to the President's message to the Senate of the United States, which spoke of "peremptorily demanding an arrangement" from the Mexican government. What was the nature of that demand? They all perfectly well knew that it was to get Mexico to give up Texas in order that the latter might become incorporated with the Southern states, and form a part of the Union.

Lord Palmerston replied, that the hon. gentleman had not made out a sufficient case for the production of the correspondence. He admitted the importance of the subject, but affirmed that the government of the United States had acted in relation to it, with perfect honor and fairness; and maintained that in the present state of the case, there was no ground for the interference of England, or for the production of the correspondence.

Mr. Ward made the *amende* to Mr. Forsyth, the American secretary of state, whom he had formerly charged with having an interest in Texas lands by which his public conduct has been influenced; but he was now bound to say that having received a communication on the subject from Mr. Forsyth, through a mutual friend, he was perfectly satisfied that there was no foundation for the charge

Mr. O'Connell made a speech, reiterating his often repeated abuse of this country, but admitting that its government "had behaved with common decency in reference to Texas."

The motion was *negatived*, by a vote of 41 to 28.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS—Friday Evening, March 10.

Cotton—The pressure upon the cotton market has continued unabated throughout the week, and prices daily of American sorts, have given way under the anxiety of holders to effect sales. Our quotations generally are ¼ to ⅛ lower—but *this* reduction does not give the buyers confidence. As this has been destroyed solely by the unsettled state of pecuniary transactions, it will not be again re-established until the money market resumes a greater degree of regularity and steadiness. All other descriptions have declined in the same rate as the American, but with little facility of sales even at this depression; 1150 Americans have been taken for export.

Sales from the 4th to the 10th inclusive:—70 Sea Island, 22 a 36; 20 do. Stained, 8 a 16d.; 6300 Upland, 7¼ a 9; 1210 Alabama, 6¼ a 8¼; Mobile, 7¼ a 9¼; 5780 New Orleans, 7⅛ a 9¼.

The imports during the same period are 3854 Georgia, and 1530 Alabama and New Orleans.

Stock on hand—230,000; same time in 1836, 143,850.

Cotton and Tobacco.—The Liverpool American Chamber of Commerce has determined to memorialize the Lords of the Treasury in favor of the repeal of the duty on raw cotton imported into England, and in favor of a reduction in the exorbitant duty on tobacco. The duty on cotton amounts to 2*s.* 11*d.* per cwt. and the duty on tobacco to 3*s.* 6*d.* per pound. It is proposed that the duty on cotton shall be remitted altogether, and the duty on tobacco reduced to 1*s.* per pound.

Arrival of the young Prince Napoleon Bonaparte.—A slip from the Norfolk Beacon states that the French frigate Andromede, Captain Henry de Villeneuve 58 days from Rio de Janeiro, having Louis Bonaparte on board, arrived in Hampton Roads on Thursday last.

Blockade of Texas.—It appears from a slip on the Bulletin Board of the Exchange at New Orleans, that the Government of Mexico have declared the ports of Texas as in a state of Blockade.

The Indian Wars.

VICTORY OVER THE CREEKS.

We have received a slip from the office of the Columbus *Sentinel*, giving an account of a most decisive victory obtained over the Indians in Pea River Swamp, on the 24th ult. The following are the particulars:

"Colonel Wellborn had been informed by express a day or two previous, that a large body of Indians were encamped somewhere in the swamp, near Hobly's Bridge, from which they issued to commit depredations in the neighborhood. He started in pursuit, and on Thursday evening received a report from his scouts that the encampment had been discovered immediately upon the bank of Pea River, completely surrounded by water, and that to get to it an almost impenetrable swamp had to be traversed. He made his arrangements for an attack early the next morning; he then being on the side opposite the Indians, he divided his troops into bodies, assigning the command of one, of about one hundred men, to Capt. Harrell, ordering him to march up the river opposite the encampment for the purpose of cutting off their retreat when driven out and forced to cross. Wellborn with the balance crossed below at the bridge, and marched up. Just before he reached the entrance into the swamp opposite the camp, he heard firing, and thinking Harrell had engaged the enemy, he rushed in, not doubting but that they would be driven his side of the river. The difficulties that opposed his progress were almost insurmountable; many lakes and lagoons, beyond a man's depth, and no means of crossing but by swimming. By wading, swimming, running and jumping for half an hour, over and through mud, mire and water, during which time 20 or 25 muskets were rendered useless by being wet, they came in sight of the Indians in full charge yelling like so many tigers about pouncing upon their prey. His line was immediately formed, and a well-directed and incessant fire checked the savage enemy, and completely disappointed their hopes of an easy victory. For three hours the Indians fought with a courage and desperation excelled only by that of the gallant fellows opposed to them, and appeared to be determined "to conquer or to die." Wellborn finding he could gain nothing by a standing fight, ordered a charge, which was made in the best manner possible. The Indians fled to the encampment to carry off their children, and there scattered in every direction, many swimming the river. The fire of our troops after the Indians commenced retreating was very destructive. Twenty-three were found dead from where they commenced running to where they crossed the river, and many were killed on the battle ground and others in crossing; and it is well ascertained that from forty to fifty were killed.—The loss on the part of our friends, was one killed (Mr. James M. Holloway,) and Madison Grady mortally wounded; Hartwell Ball, (sheriff of our county,) George Gleason, (of the firm of Fulton and Gleason of this place,) —— Crowley, and it is thought two of the Georgia volunteers, badly, though not dangerously wounded.

An incident that occurred during the charge is worthy of note: one of the Franklin Volunteers was in hot pursuit of an Indian, who finding that he must fall into the hands of his pursuer, attempted to save himself by running in the midst of the women, two of whom seized the volunteer; he used every exertion to disengage himself from them, but they made a furious and deadly assault upon him with their knives, and in self defence he drew his Bowie, and with two blows killed them both. One woman was taken prisoner, who says that the number of warriors in the engagement was about one hundred and twenty-five, and about sixty women, who fought with as much desperation and courage as the men.

This is certainly the most decisive blow that has been struck since the commencement of hostilities, and Wellborn has been long seeking an opportunity to strike it. He went into the field with from seventy to eighty effective men, (I forgot to mention before that the detachment under Harrell fled, after receiving one fire from the Indians, leaving, it is said, two dead upon the field,) against an enemy, who had put more than that number to flight, and who fought under all the advantages which recent victory naturally secures. But men who had overcome as many difficulties as they had, to get to their enemy, were not to be defeated; they accomplished the object they went for in a masterly manner.

Wellborn is still in pursuit of those who escaped, and there is no doubt but that he will soon rid us of the last of these disturbers of peace.

In haste, yours, GEO. L. BARRY.

P. S.—I have just heard that Grady is dead.

GOOD NEWS FROM FLORIDA.

The Schr. *Samuel S. Mills*, Capt. Southwick, arrived at this port yesterday, in two days from St. Augustine, bringing us the *Herald* of that place of the 26th ult. and an extra from the same office, of the 31st, from the latter of which we copy the following favorable news respecting the Florida War:

ST. AUGUSTINE, MARCH 31.

Late and Important from the Army—Cheering Intelligence.—By an Express which arrived last night from Fort Dade, we have intelligence to the 26th, and of the most gratifying character. Many of the chiefs and their bands have come in, and some have gone to Tampa Bay,—and there is a strong prospect of peace.—Our savage foe has been compelled to consent to remove beyond the Mississippi, and preparations are making to accomplish this desirable object speedily.

We have been politely favored with the following extract of a letter to a gentleman of this city, dated Fort Dade, March 26.

"You undoubtedly have had minute details of all the doings with us since our visit to Topkalika. It seems that the Indians were as sick of the war as ourselves, and were happy to take advantage of the first chance of coming to terms. There is no doubt that the war is ended so far as the Chiefs have power to contract. Our camp is inundated with Seminoles, who are moving South of the Hillsboro', in conformity with the treaty stipulations, which requires them all to be there by the 1st proximo. Cloud, with his band, are already at Tampa, where all are to assemble by the 10th.

Philip's son yesterday came in, and brought assurance of his father's "*adhesion.*" He says that the hatchet is buried with them. And in reply to a question as to what the Mickasukies would do, replied that they would of course come in; as Micanopy had ordered it, but if they did not, the force of the nation would compel them at once.

I have had many conversations with Jumper, Abraham, Alligator and Micanopy, and have not the least doubt of their sincere intention to fulfil the terms subscribed to. Alligator is a most sensible, shrewd, active and jocose man, worth all the Indians I have seen. Jumper is in a decline, from a pulmonary affection; he is a sensible man, but from the state of his health, and consequent low spirits much disposed for peace. Abraham is a cunning negro, of good consideration with the Seminoles, and who can do more than any other; Micanopy is not the fat old fool we thought him, but certainly possessing good sense, and actually exercising *regal* powers; he was respectable in appearance with the Council, his remarks evincing judgment, and his deportment suitable and comporting with his nominal rank.

The above is fully confirmed by official despatches received from Gen. Jessup.

LATE FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

We are indebted to a passenger in the schr. *Exit*, from Savannah, who left Black Creek on the 30th ult., for the Jacksonville Courier of last Thursday, and who states that an Express had arrived at Black Creek on the day he left who brought information that a Company of U. S. Dragoons had fallen in with and captured Hicks, an Indian Chief, and family, with twenty of his tribe, on the Suwannee river, but Hicks had made his escape from them after being taken. They were surrounded while cooking their dinner and in their capture not a shot was fired.

Our informant adds, that the troops were rapidly moving to Tampa Bay. Part of Alligator's, Jumper's and Micanopy's tribes had gone. It was rumored at Black Creek that Oseola had sent word to Gen. Jesup, that if Government would pardon him he would come in. He had sent in his tribe and drawn rations. It was considered by the most intelligent officers at the seat of hostilities that the war was over.

We copy the following paragraghs from the Jacksonville Courier:—

The information derived from the Steamer Essayons arrived here last Monday evening, from Lake Monroe, and with that derived from other sources, leaves very little doubt that this protracted war is now ended.

The information is that Micanopy and Philip have surrendered themselves as hostages and have brought in a number of their people. Oseola had come within a few miles of Camp and sent for Micanopy to go to see him. It is thought he also will come in with his men.

It is reported that on Saturday last, just at sundown, a Mr. Pindarvis was, within three miles of Newnansville, fired on by Indians. There were six Indians in the party, and Mr. Pindarvis came close upon them before he observed them. They endeavored to cut off his retreat, and seemed more desirous to take him and his horse, than to kill him. When they saw that he was about to succeed in making his retreat, they fired two shots at him.

The same party took off two horses belonging to Col. Rawles. These Indians are stragglers, it is supposed, and their acts no indication of the intention of the Indians generally.

Gratifying News.—In the midst of the gloomy intelligence of commercial disasters which it is our daily task to lay before our readers, we are happy to furnish an item of a more pleasing interest to some of our fellow citizens, received yesterday.

We have been shewn a letter from the Department of State at Washington, which states, that information has recently been received at the Department, from our Minister in London, that the British Government has admitted the justice of the claim of the owners of certain Slaves wrecked in the American vessels "*Comet*" and "*Encomium*," on the Bahama Banks some years since, and subsequently seized and liberated by the local authorities of those islands, whereby the proprietors experienced a loss of their property. The Department now calls upon the owners of such Slaves to furnish on oath, a list of the same, their ages, sexes, &c. &c. to be transmitted to our Diplomatic Representative in London, to serve as a basis upon which to fix the amount of indemnification justly due to the claimants.

Charleston Courier.

Desecration of the Sabbath.—It appears that the recent Races over the New Orleans course commenced on Sunday, and were most fashionably attended. The Editor of the *True American*, printed there, anticipating, no doubt, that this sacriligious conduct would be commented on with deserved severity, comes forward in advance to vindicate it. But he makes a bad matter worse, by attempting to justify it. He raises his impotent voice not only against the opinion of all civilized men, but also against JEHOVAH himself, who rested on the seventh day and hallowed it.—*Ral. Reg.*

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT AND LOSS OF LIVES.

We learn from Capt. Grice, and some of the passengers of the steam boat Ione, that on her trip down from Manchester to New Orleans, she took fire about 50 miles above New Orleans, and notwithstanding every exertion of the officers and crew, was totally consumed in less than a quarter of an hour from the first discovery. The wind was very high at the time and the cargo consisting principally of 1100 bales cotton which had been under shed for some time, and consequently very dry, burned with unexampled rapidity.

Capt. Grice with the utmost difficulty succeeded in saving his wife, and with the assistance of Mr. Miller, the pilot, his youngest child; his two other children a girl and boy, were preserved from the devouring element, one by Mr. Grice a cousin of the captain's, and the other by a colored man the steward of the boat, who at the imminent risk of his life plunged into the water with him, and almost reached the shore when his strength failing him he was obliged to give up his little charge, but was immediately relieved by the mate of the boat, Mr. Morris, and both were safely landed.

Such was the progress of the flames that not an individual was able to save a single article.

The 2d clerk, Mr. W. G. Weed, met with a terrible death in endeavoring to save the books and letters, some of which were no doubt very valuable.

LIST OF PERSONS MISSING.

W. G. Weed, of New York, Clerk.
Shelby, of Natchez, Bar keeper, colored man.
Sally, of St. Louis, chambermaid, colored woman.
Mary, daughter of Sally.
Mary, Captain's nurse, } Blacks.
Rider, Fireman, }
One man and a woman and child, deck passengers.

Mr. Wise.—On Thursday last the citizens of Norfolk gave a public dinner to this distinguished orator and patriot, which testimony of approval and admiration for one whom every honest and free spirit admires, was as honorable to the citizens of Norfolk as to Mr. Wise. It would indeed be strange if Virginia had shown herself incapable of appreciating the honor reflected upon her by the eloquence, the intrepidity and untiring zeal of her gifted son. In reply to a sentiment highly and justly complimentary to his public course, Mr. Wise made a speech of great length, in which he reviewed the important incidents of the last session, but more particularly the developments of the Investigating Committee, of which he was Chairman.

Perhaps it may be as well to mention, for the information of distant readers, that here, in Washington, on the 5th day of April, (yesterday,) it *snowed* during the greater part of the day—the snow not of course lying long on the ground.—*Nat. Intell.*

Ludicrous.—Dick Johnson in administering the oath of office to the new Senate read it thus, "You solemnly swear that I will support the Constitution of the U. States," when it came to the ever-ready Clay he withdrew his hand from the book, and observed, that he could not safely take that oath.—*Salisbury Watchman.*

SCENES IN WASHINGTON.

Strange as may seem to unpractised eyes the scenes described below, yet we have reason to believe them all true. The statement corresponds with what is appearing in other Journals. The evening Post warns its readers not to credit Washington correspondents! Well, be incredulous who may—the Washington correspondents for many of the Journals in the Atlantic States, particularly for some in this city, have been distinguished for their accuracy from the moment they first announced the organization of the Cabinet (an announcement in the Express weeks before it took place) to the moment of the threatened explosion. That Mr. Benton interfered in awing Mr. Van Buren into a change of his intention to repeal the Treasury Circular, after he had indirectly promised its repeal to the thirty Van Buren Senators, who supplicated him, there is no sort of doubt. Mr. Kendall, we understand, will visit Gen. Jackson at the Hermitage. His object, we presume, is to organize a Southern party for a Benton and Kendall campaign in 1842, or afterwards, if plots will not ripen them. The variety of rumors which we have had upon the subject of the repeal of the Treasury Circular, was caused by the various discussions and conclusions in the Cabinet.

Correspondence of the New York Daily Express.

WASHINGTON, 3d April, 1837.

Amos Kendall is to leave here in a few days on an electioneering tour in the South. He goes under the pretence of *regulating the Mails* in Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana, but his real object is to put the "*democracy*" straight on the specie circular—about which there has been no little excitement in the Cabinet. There were no less than four different meetings of the *Solomons* to discuss, and decide whether or not that fatal order should be rescinded. At the three first meetings Woodbury, Forsyth, Poinsett and Dickerson, advocated its repeal, and Kendall and Butler, opposed it. At the third meeting it was determined that the order should be immediately rescinded. Van Buren was to have given out the order on the next day. On the next morning, however, Kendall got Benton, Blair and Whitney, and marched them up to the White House, and by a few significant hints directed to Mr. Van Buren, if he carried out the decision of the Cabinet, this frightened him into a change of his decision and to the call of another meeting of the Cabinet, so in a few hours the *Solomons* were all again assembled in the *East Room* with the addition of Benton, Whitney and Blair. When the little "*usurper*" informed Woodbury, Forsyth, Poinsett and Dickerson, that he had changed his mind, for it seems that the councils of Benton, Whitney and Blair, had shed such light upon his bewildered thoughts, and pointed out his course so clearly, that it was not worth their while to say one word against his second determination, and informed them that the order would not be rescinded.

Important from Washington.—The following letter is from a Washington correspondent of the Journal of Commerce.

Washington, April 1.

The Treasury order has not been repealed nor relaxed,—nor will it be. It has been decided, in the Cabinet, that the order shall be adhered to.—Mr. Van Buren has made it a part of his permanent system. The cabinet was called together a few days ago, to deliberate on this subject. The result was, as heretofore, that numbers were opposed to the views of Mr. Benton,—for he sat in the cabinet, as one of the members [?] Mr. Butler and Mr. Kendall, it is believed, were most influential in support of Mr. Benton's views. Mr. Van Buren broke up the council, in some confusion, declaring to them that his mind was made up,—that he had determined to adhere to the 'order.'

This is true. Such is the determination of the President, for the present. How soon he may alter it is another matter. But the influence under which he acts, is not likely soon to be diminished But I shun this topic;—saying only that the specie order is retained and adhered to, not on the ground on which it was originally issued, but to impede and prevent the exportation of *specie* from this country to England, where it is now so much wanted.

Cause and effect.—In conversation, on Saturday, a man of extensive business, and without political bias, being really a business man, and not a politician, remarked to us that, had the Treasury circular been rescinded last December, the whole of the difficulties of our mercantile men would have ceased before this time, and it is now the general opinion, as well of the party *in* power as of that *out*, that, had not the Executive of the United States made war upon the United States Bank, the prosperity which we had two years ago would have continued. The pecuniary embarrassments certainly would not have been experienced. What those who have used their public station to bring this distress upon the People deserve at the hands of the sufferers, we leave for those to determine who, by experience, can best judge of the extent of the evil. The cause and effect seem now to be well understood.

U. S. Gazette.

It will give, no doubt, unfeigned pleasure to all the Faithful to know that the autocrat of "the party" in Virginia is consoled in his distress at the cruel fate of our Minister to London. "The Globe comes forward, says the Enquirer, to declare that its strictures spoke only its own feelings, without the suggestions or counsel of others. In fact, WE understand that *no person connected with the Cabinet had any knowledge of it* WHATSOEVER, *until they saw it in the Globe.*" The indignation of the Enquirer at the outrage upon his dearest friend is appeased by this information that the Cabinet *proper* disclaim it. "This subject," adds the Enquirer, "*has* given us a great deal of pain—but Mr. S. is relieved from all *official* censure, and it is time to *drop it.*" Censure that is not "official," it appears, the Enquirer holds of little weight, even in the "able columns" of the Globe.

One advantage to the Public results from these *explanations* among friends. It must be understood, for the future, as well from the confession of the Globe as from the imputation of the Enquirer, that the Editorials of the former have no longer the Executive impress. We should infer as much, without the glimpse of light afforded us by the Enquirer, from the character of a leading article in the pseudo-official journal of yesterday, in which the epithets "bank advocate" and automaton of the *scrub* aristocracy" are applied to one who has no superior in all the land in those attributes which grace the statesman and elevate the man.

Nat. Intelligencer.

Great Decline in Wheat.—Saturday's Journal of Commerce informs us that a large quantity of German red wheat, which was stopped by auction some weeks ago at 208 cents, sold on the 1st inst. by auction, at 128 cents!!

FROM THE GLOBE.

TREASURY RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, April 1, 1837.

Notice is hereby given, in conformity to a resolution of the Senate, passed March 2, 1837, that the receipts for the month of January last—

For customs, were	$1,113,936 84
For lands	1,250,364 70
	$2,364,301 54
Those for the month of Feb. last, were—	
For customs	$1,897,762 49
For lands	989,516 91
	$2,887,279 40

These statements are compiled from the bank returns made to this office, and will not probably vary much from the correct sums, as ascertained after the end of the quarter.

The receipts for March, after fully reported here, will be published on the 1st May; and those for the residue of the recess of Congress in a similar manner monthly.

It may be useful and interesting to many to know the expenditures during the month; and, consequently, they will be added.—Those in January were $1,768,412 81, and in February, $2,228,221 22.

LEVI WOODBURY,
Secretary of the Treasury

There is something ominous in the admission of the following into the Albany Argus, by whose wary editors nothing of the kind, even remotely or obliquely, reflecting upon the policy of the Administration, would be published without a sufficient motive:

FROM THE ALBANY ARGUS.

The following is an extract from a letter from one of the most intelligent merchants and sound republicans in the city of New York:

"Not a little feeling has been evinced in regard to the continuance of the 'specie circular.' A strong memorial was sent some days since, asking for a repeal or modification of the order in some way, to allow the Southern and Western banks to re-commence their commercial facilities. As yet no reply has been received. A change in that system, even to a moderate extent, would help us here amazingly. It would *go very far towards restoring confidence in domestic collections*, and would, consequently, enable the merchants to effect negotiations of their exchange paper. The impossibility of doing any thing with their securities has been the main cause of the prevailing scarcity of funds."

POST OFFICES IN NORTH CAROLINA.

New Offices.—Seargeantsville, Caswell Co. Wm. Richardson, P. M.; Collectsville, Burke Co. Levi Laxton; Globe, Burke Co. Job Moore; Perkinsville, Burke Co. William A. Perkins; Sugar Grove, Ashe Co. John Mast; Hammonds' Store, Anson Co. Patrick Hammond; Diamond Hill, Anson Co. William Ferry.

New Postmasters.—William M. Miller, Poplar Row, Rutherford Co.; David Maxwell, Maxwell's Store; Langdon C. Hubbard, Clinton, Sampson Co.

The Natchez (Miss.) Herald states that the brokers, who have any money left, "sell it in Natchez, on good endorsed notes, at *seven per cent. per month.*" Business men (says the same paper) of course will give no such prices, as they may as well be ruined by a failure as by the equally sure operation of exhorbitant interest.

The following observations, also by the Herald, give utterance to the feelings which the occasion is calculated to excite in all who are capable of sympathizing in the weal or wo of their fellow-creatures:

"There should be, throughout our whole community, a spirit of kindness and forbearance. The secure should look into, and prop the fortunes of the tottering. Union is strength. It is incredible through what pecuniary difficulties a united community may be proudly borne, without a loss of credit, or a ruinous sacrifice of property."

EX-PRESIDENT JACKSON, accompanied by Hon. JAMES K. POLK, Col. EARL, and Surgeon General LAWSON, arrived at Nashville, Tenn., on the 25th ult.

We learn from the United States Gazette that Messrs. Carey, Lea & Blanchard have put to press the life of Sir Walter Scott, by his literary executor, Mr. Lockhart.

A detail of the events of the life of so remarkable a person as Sir Walter, cannot fail to interest all who have enjoyed his numerous works. In England the greatest anxiety prevails to see a work issuing under such circumstances as this does, and in this country it will no doubt be most extensively read.

The publishers, we understand, are to pay to the family of Sir Walter a much larger sum for early copies than has ever been paid in this country for any English work, and we hope that such enterprise may not be disappointed of an adequate reward.

N. Y. Commercial.

Wake Superior Court.—Our Court sat last week, and continued in Session until Saturday night.—Judge Bailey presided, and, with great acceptability, both to the Profession and the people. His patience, industry, promptness and dignified urbanity, are worthy of imitation, and prove that the Legislature acted judiciously in elevating him to the Bench.

Very few causes on the Civil Docket were disposed of, the whole week being occupied in the trial of State prosecutions. Among them was one of a Capital nature, which excited intense interest, and filled the Court House with anxious spectators. The high standing of the parties concerned, the peculiar heinousness of the alleged charge, the eminent Counsel employed, the large number of respectable witnesses in attendance—many of them ladies—all conspired to give to the case an absorbing character. We allude to the Indictment against Dr. Richard Barnum, for the murder of his wife, Tabitha Barnum, by Poison. The case was taken up on Wednesday, and the examination of Witnesses commenced about 1 o'clock, about two hours having been consumed in making a Jury. The Court continued in session until 7 o'clock, when it adjourned over to next day, the Jury having been committed to the charge of an Officer for the night. The examination of Witnesses was resumed next morning, and about 2 o'clock, those summoned for the State were got through with. A large number were also in attendance for the Defendant, but, before they were called, the Counsel for the State rose and addressed the Court, and abandoned the Prosecution, remarking that the evidence was sufficient to show ceased had not died by Poison, would be unjust to the Defend the matter further—an opinion will doubtless concur who hea mony—particularly, of the emi gentlemen who were examin Professor Mitchell. The Jury forthwith returned a Verdi GUILTY.

Counsel for the State, Attor Daniel and Badger. For the Iredell, Devereux and G. W. *Raleigh*

St. Mary's Hall

Green Bank, Burlington, N. J.

FOR THE EDUCATION OF LADIES,

Under the immediate supervision of the Diocese.

THE Institution will be opened, mission, on Wednesday, the under the charge of the Rev. As as Chaplain and Head of the Fam Eaton, as Matron, and Miss Ellen R cipal Teacher; with assistant Teach eral departments. No pupil will be less than a year.

The scholastic year is divided in term, and a Winter term, of twen each; the former, commencing on nesday in May, and the latter on the day in November. There will be of four weeks each, next preceding named.

The *regular expenses* for each te boarding and lodging, with fuel a instruction in all the English bran cient languages, psalmody, plain s domestic economy, will be one h payable always in advance. From twenty five per cent. will be deduc *ters of clergymen of the Church* lectures in Natural Philosophy with a complete apparatus, and will be delivered annually, in addi struction in those branches. The charge of six dollars for each term, bed, bedstead, bedding and towe will be charged at fifty cents a and stationary will be furnished a There will be provided, for the use tion, a Library, selected especially Teachers and Pupils. Pupils who r charged $12 50 for each of the two limited number of day-scholars will

The following will be *charges add* above,—for instruction in the Fren $7 50 a quarter, (of eleven weeks, man, Italian, and Spanish, $10 a qua cal instruction, on the Piano, with ment, $15 a quarter—on the Harp, instrument, $25 a quarter—on the use of instrument, $10 a quarter. in drawing and painting, $8 a qua fancy work, $6 a quarter.

All money for the use of pupils m ed to the Head of the Family; und rection all purchases are to be made penses incurred. Advances must meet all such expenditures. Paren nate the additional branches which sued.

Attention is particularly requeste lowing points:—thoroughness in stu ness in deportment will be expecte desire to continue pupils of the in branches proper *to be pursued by* left to the discretion of the Principa no pupil to *bring to the institution an* tional and school books—plainness a in dress, and a just economy in expe be expected in all, as members of a mily.

In its entire organization, St. Mary's signed to be a Christian household; will be, by the continual application influences on Christian principles, to accomplish *the domestic character.* of the Institution—and nothing will its accomplishment—to promote physical, intellectual, and spiritual of the pupils entrusted to it; and, all up "in the nurture and admonition to render them, by the due cult mind, the manners, and the heart, ladies, prepared, through grace, for influence here, and for "glory, hono tality" hereafter.

All communications must be addr Rev. Asa Eaton, D. D., Chaplain, and Family, of St. Mary's Hall, Burlingt sey"

Burlington, March 1, 1837.

From the Rev Dr Tyng, Rector of the Epiphany, Philadelphia.

The information which I have rec Rev. Dr. Eaton, of Boston, and his the united head of the household Hall, your new school for the educa ladies, has induced me to offer you pose which it may serve, in promo ests of the Institution, this sponta sion of my feelings In Boston an there would be far more propriety commendation from Dr. Eaton, tha ing it to him. In this section of the haps, my residence here may give vantages which he does not posse therefore to say, wherever I am k a stranger, that I have known him in my childhood, and have reverenced beside have done, as an important li piscopal Church in the time of its as the friend and guide to many of in their preparation for the ministr many respects to myself Parents the certainty, that whatever long moderate, calm, and Christian manne fectionate, tender and parental spi the benefit of their daughters, they trusting them to the care of Dr. Eat ton is a lady of the most respectabl in her native city; and by her educa ners, and the class of society to w been accustomed—as well as by her mestic character—will be found in qualified for the maternal care of t subjects of her charge. I am of op similar institution can present, as far of the family are concerned; for I am ed with the arrangements for the dep instruction—superior advantages for ladies, for whom Christian parents tian education.

†*From the Rev Dr. Eastburn, Rector of the Ascension, New York.*

Right Rev and Dear Sir,—In repl quest, that I would state to you my character and qualifications of Miss R sister, it gives me pleasure to say, timonials submitted to me, I have be the conviction, that they would prov ble acquisition to any establishment ucation, in which they might be p both of these ladies my acquaintanc recent date. The elder of them, ho you have selected as the Principal Mary's Hall, I have had an opportun once or twice lately; and have lear from these interviews to say with con you will find in her not only a lady complishments, but one fitted, by the icacy and refinement of her manners unostentatious but deep toned piety, most salutary influence upon all entr care. I think it right to state, that received their education at a school lebrity at Clifton, in England; the which, though, perhaps, not general this country, will be properly appreci who are acquainted with its character. highly esteemed persons may prove blessing, in the new sphere of action have selected, is the prayer of yours fully and truly.

April 13, 1837.

...ASHBOROUGH) SOUTHERN CITIZEN.

...IL ROAD MEETING.

...of the citizens of Randolph ...mbled at the Court House in ...on the 28th instant, to inter... ...express their sentiments in re... ...ontemplated *Fayetteville and ...d Road;*—when John Long, ...led to the Chair, and John B. ...ed Secretary.

...ott, Esq. addressed the meet... ...nation of the object of the meet... ...ing forcibly the propriety of ...f this county co-operating in ..., &c.

...of Col. B. Elliott, Gen. A. ... Brower, and Jesse Hinshaw ...d a Committee to report Re... ...he consideration of the meet...

...ittee, after a short consulta...:

...d read, in the Southern Citizen of ... proceedings of a Rail Road Meet... ...w Market in said County, on the ...hich meeting their approbation, they ...mble, and 1st and 2d Resolutions of ... the consideration of this meeting. ...rt the following Resolutions:

...mmittee of 12 persons, consisting of ..., H. B. Elliott, Jonathan Worth, ...ng, Michael Cox, Elisha Coffin, ..., Samuel Hill, Martin Leach, John ...l Lasseter and Wm. B. Lane, be ap... ...t all the information in their pow... ...ndence and otherwise, to assist the ...n he shall make a Survey of the ...g him all the necessary information ...wer.

...mmittee of three, to consist of H. ...than Worth, and Benjamin Swaim, ... correspond with the President of ...Company, imparting to him such in... ... suggesting such considerations as ... calculated to attract attention to ... expediency of the above proposed ...d rail way.

...ort of the Committee having ...was unanimously adopted.

...liott, Esq. introduced the fol... ...lution, which was adopted, viz:

...That we recommend to the Commis... ...inted to open Books of Subscription ..., to open two Books, one for the un... ...tock, and one conditionally, on the ...of their approval of the location of the

... that the proceedings of this ... published in the "Southern

JOHN LONG, President.

...Y, Secretary.

...d Meeting.—On Wednesday of ...erior Court, a large number of the ... the County, assembled in the ...se in Rockford, to consider the ... of patronising the Fayetteville ...n Rail Road—Wm. P. Dobson, ...otion of N. Boyden, was called ...ir, and W. Somers appointed Se... The Chairman in a pertinent man... ...ed the object of the meeting.—...dent of the Rail Road Company ...ent, addressed the meeting at con...length and with much ability, ex... ...of what had been and what was ...to be done in relation to the route: ...ability, and the prospect of raising ...subscription. He was followed by ...n, Esq., and at the request of sev...emen, the meeting was also ad... ...y the Hon. R. M. Saunders and ...dwell, Esq.

...close of the business, the Hon. M. ...offered the following resolution:

...As the opinion of this meeting, that it ... to patronize to the extent of our abil... ...tteville and Western Rail Road, and ... accordingly recommend to the citi... ...y and their sister Counties to subscribe ...lly to that corporation.

Salisbury Watchman.

...house Officers.—We learn sever... ...have taken place among the offi... Customs of this Port. The only ...ch we can speak knowingly, is ...appointment of Daniel Sherwood, ...Saml. Potter removed.

Wilmington Advertiser.

...learn that a small Steam boat is ...ted from Baltimore, where she ...refit, at this port. She was pur... ...ashington, N. C., and is intend... ...the N. E. Branch of the Cape ...between Wilmington and South ... We hope the investment may ...cious one.—*Ib.*

...wood.—This gentleman has de... ...ppointment of Charge de Affaires ... of Belgium. As he has never ...ice from the government, either ...indirectly, by himself or through ... he was at perfect liberty to do ...o not know his reasons for refu... ...presume that *any* appointment ...ld be declined by him, from a ... to leaving his native country, ...rations altogether personal and

...own part, we rejoice at this re... ...pe to see him exerting his pow... ...ts, for the benefit of his fellow ... the councils of his country.

Raleigh Standard.

...Mechanic.—The rich man who ...mechanic, does not always know ...h inconvenience, loss of time ...e he exposes him, by neglecting ...ndisputed bill, on presentation. ...ing too deep into the subject, ...se a very simple example, of ...currence. A mechanic under... ...or which his honest charge is fifty ...done to the satisfaction of his em... ...mechanic is an industrious but poor ...ects his pay on the presentation of ...y should he not receive it? He has ...it. He pays cash for stock, and he ... labor—He has been employed for a ... on that job, with two or three jour... ...ides furnishing the raw material, pay... ..., and other expensive contingencies. ...he be asked to wait six months or a ...money? He must pay his hands on ...ovide for his family during the week, ...tock, and lay up something against ...it reasonable—is it just, that his rea... ...should ask him to wait for his pay ...venient time, when cash is not scarce ...e per centum a month is not to be had ...of money which belongs to others, or ... to be appropriated to the payment of ...ebts instead of sleeping and fattening ...n post notes—or contributing to the ...rts of his family—or gratifying a reck... ...speculation in visionary stocks? Is it ... it just, that a man of supposed wealth ...is, and leave the honest, hard working ... the clamors of small creditors, the ...s of journeymen and the rapacity of ...ortioners? Certainly not.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY, APRIL 13, 1837.

The Cotton Market.—We have had scarcely any transactions during the last week in this article. The little that has come to market, has generally been stored, planters being unwilling to take present prices, and buyers not anxious even at these low rates. The only sales are for consumption at the Factory, for which 10¼ cents have been given, for good quality.

Sales of Cotton at New Orleans.—April 1st, 258 bales Mississippi, at 11 cents. 3d, 317 bales do. at 9 to 10; 902 do. at 8½. 4th, 41 do. at 13; 700 Texas do. at 8; 177 Mobile do. at 12½. 5th, 500 at 10¾, 635 at 9¾, 642 at 9, 482 at 8½, 217 at 8. And on the 6th, 17 at 9, 114 at 8½, and 65 at 7¾.

At Mobile, at the latest dates, sales generally ranged from 9 to 13 cents, but a small lot had been sold as low as 7 cents.

The Money Market.—The relief which we mentioned in our last, as having been afforded by the united arrangement of the Banks, has proved but temporary. It lasted at best but for two or three days, and then every thing became decidedly worse than it had ever before been. We refer with pain to the particulars, as embodied in the copious extracts which we have made, bringing up the New York dates to Sunday last. We offer no apology for taking up so much room with this subject. None can be more interesting, or more important to the whole country, than this great calamity.

Most of our extracts are from that valuable paper the New York Express.

Colonization.—A warm interest has been awakened in our community within a week past, by a visit and several addresses from the Rev. Mr. Gurley, Secretary and Agent of the American Colonization Society. This gentleman is on a tour to the Southern States, for the purpose of raising funds and otherwise advancing the interests of this noble enterprize; and he appears to have found as zealous coadjutors in every place he has hitherto visited as in this. His highly interesting and eloquent expositions of the views of the Society, of what it has already accomplished, and what it yet hopes and expects to accomplish, by the aid of the almost united voice of the people of this whole country, drew together large audiences, and impressed all with a conviction of the high claims of the Society to their support. We refer the reader to the account of the proceedings of a very large meeting held on Monday evening last. It is expected that a Society will be formed at the adjourned meeting on Tuesday evening next.

The Robbers.—A free colored man named Alexander Allen was committed to jail on Monday last, after an examination before Thos. N. Cameron and John Crusoe, Esqs., which disclosed strong presumptive testimony of his being the perpetrator of at least one of the robberies which have lately been attempted in this town. He is an old offender.

A free colored woman was also committed a few days ago on a charge of stabbing a negro boy slave in four places, in the public street on Thursday night last. They will both be tried at the Superior Court in May.

Connecticut Election.—Amidst all the gloom in the moneyed world, we have the satisfaction of finding a ray of light in the political aspect of Connecticut. At the election which has just taken place, we learn from the New York Express, the Whigs have elected two members of Congress, and 8 or 10 State Senators, and a sufficient number of the other branch of the Legislature to prevent the Van Buren party from removing the Judges, and appointing some of their own "hirelings" in their stead. Last year the Whigs had no member of Congress, and only 3 or 4 Senators.

Justification of the Whigs.—We record it as a special wonder, that one man among the Van Buren Ranks in Virginia, has been found honest enough to denounce General Jackson's unconstitutional and tyrannical act in pocketing the Currency Bill, which had been passed by an overwhelming majority of Congress; and to scout at Humbug Benton's gold policy;—and better still, that a journal of the party has had the daring to publish such sentiments; no less a paper than the Richmond Enquirer, which is now certainly at the head of the Administration press, as well in talent as in influence. After pronouncing Benton's schemes "wholly visionary,"—"one of the chimeras of the brain of a political fanatic," and disapproving of the Federal Executive controlling the State Banks, this writer says.—

"General Jackson was not and is not infallible. His refusal to sign the Currency Bill, cannot be sustained by those who wish each department of the government kept strictly within the sphere of its constitutional powers. When the bill had been passed by more than two-thirds of both Houses, it was due to Congress that he should have given them power to have reviewed their act, and if they had so determined, to have passed the bill"

The new French Minister, M. Pontois, has arrived at Norfolk, in the frigate Sirene.

Virginia.—The late Legislature of Virginia appropriated four and a half millions of dollars to Internal Improvements, divided among thirty different campanies.

Important from Mexico.—Our slip from the office of the New Orleans Commercial Bulletin of the 5th inst. contains extracts of letters from the city of Mexico, up to the 15th March. The Special Message of President Jackson to Congress, recommending reprisals on Mexican commerce, was received at the capital on the 4th March, and produced a greater sensation than any circumstance for a long period. Congress was convened the next day, in secret session, and continued thus engaged on that subject for more than a week. It was said that their action was any thing but favorable to an amicable adjustment of the difficulties between the two countries, and that the government and people treated the Message with the utmost contempt.

In the midst of these deliberations, a revolutionary movement had taken place among the people, not only in the city of Mexico, but also at Puebla; caused mainly by the government attempting, (Jackson and Benton like,) to regulate the currency. The government had reduced the nominal value of the copper coin, (of which many millions have been issued by the government) to 50 per cent. discount. This drove the poor to desperation, and they collected in immense crowds near the palace and the market. The doors were closed, the military, with their cannon, drawn out, the poor starved wretches were fired on; men, women, and children fled screaming in all directions. The mob then collected in another quarter, and commenced an attack on the houses of the foreigners, American, English and French.—On the next day, the same scenes were acted over again, and the people were not dispersed until some were killed. They were only kept down by the troops. These latter then became turbulent, because government was in arrears to them. The money was borrowed and they were paid, else it is supposed they would have joined the myriads of robbers and murderers, who compose three fourths of the population, and the city would have fallen a prey to their united vengeance.

The troops then wished to proclaim Gen. Bustamente Dictator, but he would not consent. They had forced Mr. Corro, the President pro tem. to resign. In the mean time, Santa Anna remained at his place in the country, waiting the result of events.—All the foreigners were in constant dread of being massacred.

If this be a faithful picture of Mexico, Texas has but little to fear from her.

NEW YORK, April 5.

All the news I can give you is bad, bad, bad. The greatest despondency has seized hold of this hitherto arrogant and unconquerable community. There were three failures of some importance yesterday; and many, even rich men, are asking for an extension of their payments. I learn that almost all the orders for European goods have been countermanded by the merchants in Pearl street. Many of the leading mastermechanics are discharging their hands.—Building, to a great extent, is put a stop to; and labor is falling in price. It pains me to communicate such news, but it must come.

Stocks are falling even below zero. The most frightful sacrifices are made in stocks, in order to raise money. United States Bank is down to 115¼. The best of Internal Improvement stocks are far below their value.

The news from Europe is bad again. Cotton is going down, and down. I have run my eyes rapidly over the European papers received by the Sheffield to-day, and I see that the English are determined to have back their specie. There is no doubt that cotton will fall yet lower, if the attempt is persisted in. The Southwest is thus to suffer, not only at home, for want of money, but in Europe, in the depression of the price of cotton, because our Government is bent on counteracting the imperative laws of trade.

NEW YORK, April 6.

The state of things in this city is terrible. Each day makes affairs worse and worse.—There were yesterday, it is said, twenty failures, and, what is remarkable, almost every man who fails shows great assets, but debts upon the West and Southwest cannot be collected, and, therefore, if an importer is worth 500,000 dollars in good securities, and has but 20,000 dollars to pay, if he cannot pay it, he must suspend payment, and fail. The banks cannot discount much more. The usurers dare not lend any more. Again, many merchants now see that in consenting to be *shaved*, they are but playing into the hands of the usurers, and taking so much out of the pockets of their creditors. It cannot be disguised that the Treasury Circular is the reason why so many of the Southern and Western merchants let their paper return protested. The banks of the West, and Southwest, fortifying themselves with specie, dare not discount. The banks here, subject to the call for specie as they are, also dare not discount to any extent.

Messrs. Haggerty & Co. and Austin & Wilderming, two of the largest Auctioneers in this city, have announced that for the present they shall suspend their heavy package sales, as there are none hardly enough to buy in these times.

The Cashier of the United States Bank, it is said, will be in this city to-day with bonds and post notes of the bank, which will be loaned when it can be done with security. This will do a little good; for the usurers will shave these notes, when they will not shave other paper. The deposites in the banks unemployed are very large.

Stocks have fallen again to-day. Sales can hardly be forced at any price. I have never seen mercantile men so discouraged. The first question after bank hours is, "who has failed to-day?"

It is supposed that 2,000 laborers in this city have been dismissed from employ within the ten days past, as the employers cannot get money to pay them.

FROM THE NEW YORK EVENING STAR, APRIL 6.

City Intelligence.—Money Market.—Trade and commerce are emphatically bound in irons. Every thing is at a stand. The best paper doubly secured by the best endorsements for ever so short a period, cannot command cash in Wall street From every quarter come whisperings of an unpleasant and direful nature. Houses which, for years, amidst various trials, have stood firm as rock, and secured the public confidence, are no longer beyond the breath of fearful rumor. What would have been thought desperate in speaking of them a few short months ago, is now openly in every one's mouth, and the terror of moneyed men is such, that locking up their chests they will afford no relief, confidence being lost in all securities.

NEW YORK, April 7—2 P. M.

City News.—A gloom is still spread over Wall street; and in fact we think the day has been more desponding than ever. Stocks, which it was believed could not go lower, were sold at a further reduction, and at a point never before reached.—Confidence in every thing is shaken; so much so, that houses which have stood the storm for the last generation, and which have ever been considered doubly fortified, find it difficult to negotiate paper, unquestionable for its strength, even at a most ruinous rate of interest. Houses have been compelled to suspend, or to ask time, that show more than half a million of assets over and above their liabilities. In this state of derangement the large auctioneers have announced their intention not to go on with the package sales, which is a prudent course. Let the storm blow over, for who would sell half a million at auction at this time, and guarantee the paper. As for cash sales, they are out of the question. An immense amount of goods is held by importers, ready to be sold, but in the first place those who are solvent and mean to pay their notes, are reluctant to make new engagements: and in the second, if importers have ever so much paper on hand, aside from the risk, it is impossible to turn it into cash. The Bank of the United States has resolved to put forth Post Notes payable in this country. This is a most judicious move, and will assist credit very materially. The merchant now, if he has a pocket book full of notes, either payable in or out of the city, cannot raise money on them. If, however, he can get them discounted by taking U. S. Post Notes, he will be possessed of a description of paper which will bring the money when every thing else fails. We have before suggested such a method, and are gratified to see it adopted. The plan must work well. The amount of private deposites in the banks has seldom been as great as at present. This is owing to the want of confidence in Stocks or Notes. The Bonds of the United States Bank will, no doubt, bring this description of Funds into use.

The day has not closed without bringing down some very large houses, and among them the respectable firm of I. R. St. John, brokers in Wall street. This house was like the Josephs, engaged extensively in receiving Southern paper of the merchants, to whom they gave their own notes, the result of which is, that the engagements are of an enormous character. The stoppage of such a house must necessarily affect many others.

The firm of H. M. Andrews & Co., Brokers and Commission Merchants, in Wall street, give public notice that they shall pay their own Paper, but that their acceptances for Southern Houses, will go back unless they are provided with the promised means to pay the same.

The Express Mail to-day, brings us doleful tidings from New Orleans. It appears that the failure of the Josephs, had just reached that city. The sensation produced was very great. The effect, it is feared, would be most disastrous. The Bee says, "The Kentucky, Indiana, and Ohio boatmen will now take nothing but specie in return for the products brought down by them, and it is common to see them wending their way to the levee with bags of silver dollars in each hand."

Our correspondent from Washington, represents the monied affairs of Richmond in a very deranged state. This news from the ancient city, together with that from New Orleans, and almost every other place, must, we think convince even the Globe, that there is a pressure in the monied affairs of the country.

Things looked gloomy on change to day. Very little was doing, and every thing was depressed. Large arrivals of Wheat, but no sales

STOCKS.—Thursday P. M.—Bad as Stocks were yesterday, they are worse to-day. There is no want of confidence in Stocks, but the scarcity of cash is such that if sales are forced, they are at prices lower and lower. State Bank is down to par, which is a very sudden fall. United States Bank down to 114¾; Delaware 69; Morris 74; Illinois 80; Mohawk 65; Canton 44, and Boston and Providence 91; other Stocks in proportion. We have never on any day, or at any time, quoted Stocks down as low as at present. It seems impossible that they should go lower, but it was thought a month ago that they could not possibly be worse.

FROM THE NEW YORK EXPRESS, (OF APRIL 7.)

Money Affairs.—Our city article discloses the present state of the public feeling in this city. We regret that we cannot with justice throw even one ray of light upon the gloom that surrounds us. A panic has fallen upon the community and it is vain to reason with it. In the mean time, the government persists in its ruinous experiment upon an agonized public, and PERISH CREDIT, PERISH COMMERCE, seem to be its motto. How remarkable is this fact!—Even despotic governments rush to the rescue of the merchants in a crisis like this. But ours says—

(*From the Globe*)

"THERE IS NO PRESSURE WHICH ANY HONEST MAN SHOULD REGRET."

* * * * *

"This cry of pressure for money, when it is in greater abundance than ever before, is like a cry of famine in the midst of the most plentiful harvest.—SOME THERE MAY BE, EVEN IN SUCH TIMES WHO HAVE NOTHING TO EAT, BUT IT CAN BE ONLY THOSE WHO DESERVE TO STARVE, BECAUSE THEY HAVE EARNED NOTHING."

SATURDAY, April 9—4 P. M.

City News.—There was a little better feeling evinced to-day, and stocks advanced a shade, if we except the Phœnix and State Banks. The clouds that hung over our city, however, have not cleared away. There is the same difficulty in obtaining money as ever; confidence is so impaired that monied men refuse to loan any thing that can be presented. The distrust in merchants' notes and in stocks is such that it is next to impossible to induce capitalists to touch either. Those who have cash on hand refuse to lend, and keep their balances close in the bank, to be in readiness to meet their own engagements, when due. The usual facilities of borrowing from merchant to merchant is in a great degree cut off, as all are fearful of a disappointment. The day has not passed without several additions to the list of failures, a list of which now numbers about ninety since the Messrs. Joseph led the way. The U. S. Bank have more Post Notes in the market, a description of paper that will command cash, but the discount upon them is great.

The distress has now reached the laborer and mechanic, and full five thousand of them have been discharged within the last ten days. Some of our first builders and largest clothing establishments have gone down, by which a vast number of people are thrown out of employ. This falls particularly hard on females who were employed in making up clothing, &c.

STOCKS.—The week has closed with a somewhat better prospect for stocks;—nearly all descriptions stood better. Phœnix Bank stock, however, has suddenly fallen to par, at which there were considerable sales. This has been until now a crack stock, and for a long time it stood at nearly 30 per cent. advance. The cause of this fall is attributed to something beside the scarcity of money, else its decline would not be greater than other stocks. State Bank has gone as low as 94½ and the cause of this decline is owing to the impression that they are holders of Hicks, Lawrence & Co. The local Banks have fallen a little, but not in comparison with these two Banks. In Delaware, U. S. Bank, Farmers' Trust, Utica, Mohawk, and many other stocks, there was a large business done, evincing that there was a better feeling and more confidence.

Richmond Market, April 6.—The money pressure continues so very severe and confidence is so much impaired, that no one seems willing to engage in a new commercial transaction—the consequence is an actual cessation of demand, for every article of produce beyond present wants, and an irregularity in price, which renders it impossible to give quotations to be relied on.—*Compiler.*

MOBILE, March 29.

Our market grows, if possible, duller and duller. We thought last week it was the dullest and gloomiest of all times, but it was not to be compared to the present state of things. Money has been growing more and more "tight," until at last there is no more describing how very "tight" it is. There is in fact nothing doing. Business seems at almost a dead stand, and general gloom pervades the whole business community. The Banks do not, if they can, relieve it. And perhaps they would not be safe to attempt it, considering the present dreadful state of the money market in New Orleans, and the Atlantic cities.

AUGUSTA, April 6.

Cotton.—We may almost say that there is nothing doing in the article, the arrivals continue heavy, and our warehouses are all getting filled up, the stock on hand in Augusta and Hamburg is a little over 30,000 bales, stored on Planter's account with but few exceptions,—no sales have been made from warehouses during the week, and but few from wagons, as prices varying from 8 a 13 cents is the extreme of the market. We do not believe that one hundred bales have changed hands during the week.

CHARLESTON, APRIL 8.

Cotton.—Received since our last to yesterday morning inclusive, 337 bales Sea Island, and 6041 bales Upland Cotton. Cleared in the same time, 14 bales Sea Island, and 229¼ bales of Upland Cotton. On shipboard, not cleared, 378 bales Sea Island, and 5064 bales of Upland Cotton. The sales have been 760 bales of Uplands, as follows: 50 at 14½, a very choice lot, bought to close a cargo; 211 at 14; 26 at 13½; 165 at 13½; 180 at 13; 76 at 12½; 19 at 11; and 33 at 10 cents; and a few bales of Sea Island within the range of our quotations. Our market remains in an unsettled state, from the difficulty of negociating bills; and the scarcity of money. The deranged state of the money market, both in Europe and the Northern and Southern sections of the United States, has nearly closed all business transactions; confidence must be restored, before we can expect any change. The Banks of our city have come forward to relieve the present pressure in our market, as far as they prudently can, but our business season having far advanced, and the stocks of Cotton in every section of the Southern States being large, it is problematical whether their interposition will retain present prices; we think not—and to effect sales, a further reduction must be submitted to. Prices range at this period from 10 a 14 cents, and it must be a very superior lot, to obtain the latter price.—*Mercury.*

It is estimated that 250,000 slaves were carried into Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, and Arkansas, during the past year.

Communication.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

At a large and respectable meeting of the citizens of this place, held in the Methodist Episcopal Church, on Monday evening last, for the purpose of considering the expediency of forming a Society, auxiliary to the American Colonization Society,

On motion, Dr. Thomas N. Cameron was called to the Chair, and H. Leete appointed Secretary. The meeting having been organized, Prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. McPheeters.

The subjoined Resolutions were then offered to the consideration of the meeting, and ably and eloquently sustained by the gentlemen who proposed them. They were adopted with a unanimity and zeal which gives an earnest of the interest taken in this subject.

On motion of the Rev. Mr. Buxton,

Resolved, That the Citizens of Fayetteville present on this occasion, duly appreciate the official visit of the Secretary of the American Colonization Society and the information disseminated by him on the benevolent objects of the Society.

On motion of the Rev. Mr. McCorqudale,

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, the object of the American Colonization Society is humane, patriotic and christian, and worthy of the liberal patronage of the citizens of every portion of the country.

On motion of Mr. Hale,

Resolved, That the design of the Society especially commends itself to our regard as well adapted to unite the sympathies and contributions of the North, the South, the East and West, in efficient endeavors to introduce among the numerous but long neglected and degraded people of Africa, the arts, the manners, and the Laws of civilization, and the perfect religion of Christ.

On motion of Judge Potter,

Resolved, That the trials and occasional reverses which have thus far attended the efforts of the American Colonization Society, furnish no valid reason for discouragement; but on the contrary, are incidental to all similar enterprizes, and have been fewer and less dark in the scheme of African Colonization than in most if not than in any other attempts to plant civilized communities in the countries of Barbarians.

On motion of the Rev. Dr McPheeters,

Resolved, That we earnestly recommend to our fellow citizens throughout the State, to give their countenance and aid to the scheme of African Colonization, and especially to the Churches of all denominations, to take up collections for its benefit annually, on some Sabbath near the Fourth of July.

After the adoption of the Resolutions, the meeting was addressed by the Rev. Mr. Gurley, the Agent of the Parent Society, with much ability.

On motion, a Committee was appointed by the Chair, to prepare and report to an adjourned meeting, to be held in the same place, on Tuesday evening of the next week, some general plan for furthering the objects and interests of the Colonization cause.

The following gentlemen constitute the Committee:—The Rev. Mr. Douglass, the Rev. Mr. Buxton, Rev. Mr. McCorqudale, Rev. James McDaniel, Hon. Henry Potter, E. J. Hale, James H. Hooper, and Thomas C. Blake, Esqs.

On motion, *Resolved*, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Fayetteville Observer and North Carolina Journal.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

THOMAS N. CAMERON, Chairman.
H. LEETE, Secretary.

MARRIED,

In this town, on Thursday last, by the Rev. J. W. Douglas, Mr. FRANCIS MONTFERRAN, to Miss ANN PERRY.

In Richmond county, on the 3d inst. by John McAlister Esq. Mr. ALBRAN W. MOODY, of Rockingham, to Miss ANN WILLIAMSON, daughter of Thomas Williamson.

On Tuesday, the 4th inst., by the Rev. J. M. Bradley, Mr. DANIEL MATTHASON, of Bennettsville, Marlborough District, to Miss CHRISTIANNA McLEOD, of Marion District, South Carolina.

DIED,

In Wilmington, on Sunday morning last, of apoplexy, Capt. WM. DOUGALL, an enterprising and respectable merchant of that town, and proprietor of the Wilmington Steam Boat line.

In Anson county, on the 23d ult. Mrs. G GRADY, consort of John Grady, sen. in the 60th year of her age.

Very suddenly, at his residence, on Tuesday, 27th instant, Mr. JACOB FULLENWIDER, a highly respectable citizen of Lincoln county, aged about 50 years.

In Bladen County, on the 6th instant, HUGH PATTERSON, son of John Patterson, Esq. aged 6 years 11 months and 15 days.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—APRIL 13.

Brandy, peach,	80 a 90	Molasses,	43
Ditto, apple,	70 a 75	Nails, cut,	7½ a 8
Bacon,	10 a 12½	Sugar, brown,	8a 12
Beeswax,	25	Lump,	16
Coffee,	12½ a 14	Loaf,	18a 20
Cotton, (new)	8 a 11	Salt,	60 a 90
Cotton Yarn,	30a 32	Sack,	3 00
Corn,	$1 a 105	Tobacco, leaf,	2 a 3
Candles, F. F.	17 a 20	Cotton Bagging,	16a 25
Flaxseed,	1 25	Bale Rope,	10 a 12
Flour,	$8½ a 9½	Wheat,	150
Feathers,	45 a 50	Whiskey,	52 a 55
Iron,	5½ a 6	Wool,	25a 30

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, April 8, Steamer Clarendon with boat Transport, Capt. Rothwell, with Goods for Wm. McIntyre, C. J Orrell, Wm McKay, Capt. Bradford, Geo. McNeill, A. W. Campbell, Blake & Steel, and G. W. Ragland & Co. of this place; and for Thomas & Saunders, Thomas & Lee, Thomas & Nixon, John Long, Benton Clemmons, R. C. Rhodes, David Frailey, McLean & Rankin, A. Hunt, Armstrong & Mebane, George W. Brown, Robert Foster, Crees & Boger, Mrs T. Hill, Rev. David Derrick, Levin Lane, Humphreys & Gaither, Mrs. S. Hill, Mrs. Wm. Hill, McAdoo & Scott, Wiley & Caldwell, Wm. D. Smith, E. & W. Smith, S. & J L. Hargrave, J. & R. Sloan, J. A. Mebane, Sam'l Luckie & Co., T. & J. Cowan, Maroney, Harbin & Co., George E. Badger, Henry A. London, John Haughton, Womack & Dismukes, J. W. Lindsey, Smith & Boyde, Barringer & Carson, Thomas McNeely, of interior.

DEPARTED, on the 10th, steamer Clarendon, with Cotton, Flour, Corn, Rags, &c.

Steamers Henrietta and Wilmington were expected up last night.

NEW
WHOLESALE STORE.
350 PACKAGES.

IN addition to my former Stock and business, I am now receiving 350 Packages of Goods, all of which is entirely new, and has been recently selected by myself out of the late Package Sales in New York, with the utmost care, taste and economy, and which I am determined to sell on as good terms as any Stock ever before offered in this market at *wholesale entirely* for *Cash* or on time for *approved notes*, (liberal discounts will be made for cash payments.) My assortment is *complete*, consisting of English, French, India and American Spring and Summer Fancy and Staple

DRY GOODS,
Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery,
Paints, Dye Stuffs, Drugs,
Medicines, &c. &c.

I now invite customers and traders generally, to call and examine my stock; I can offer them such inducements as will ensure patronage.

Orders will be punctually attended to by

C. J. ORRELL,
Yellow Brick Buildings, Hay street.

Fayetteville, N C., April 12, 1837. 36tf.

P. S. I will give my renewed attention to the receiving and forwarding Goods, receiving Cotton and other produce for storage, sale or shipment, as the owner may direct; or any other business consigned to me. C. J. O.

SPRING AND SUMMER
GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just opened a large and general assortment of SPRING & SUMMER

Dry Goods,
Groceries, Hats, Bonnets, Shoes,
Hardware, Cutlery, &c. &c.

Which will be sold low for Cash or on time, to punctual customers. He invites his former customers and the public to call and examine for themselves. P. P. JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, April 10, 1837.

ENTERTAINMENT.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

HAVING been satisfactorily engaged for more than two years in attending to a PRIVATE

BOARDING HOUSE,

Feels encouraged to say to the public, that her HOUSE and STABLES are well furnished for the reception and accommodation of those who may be pleased to call.

E. SMITH.

Mrs. Smith is prepared to entertain Stage Passengers, should any think proper to call. Their Baggage shall be removed to and from the Stage Office free of charge.

☞ My Residence is on the corner of Gillespie street, the Lot formerly occupied by Mrs. Barge, convenient to the Market and near the State Bank.

Fayetteville, April 8. 1837. 36 f.

The Charleston Courier and Cheraw Gazette will insert the above once a week three times and send their accounts to this office for payment.

BOARDING.

THE Subscriber having taken the large and commodious HOUSE on Gillespie Street, lately occupied by Mrs Cook, will accommodate a few young men with Board; also entertain Gentlemen travelling with their Horses.

JAMES MAHONEY.

April 11, 1837. 36-4w

Notice.

ALL those indebted to me are requested to settle the same with Edmund Blake, by the first of May next, or they may expect their notes or accounts to be placed in the hands of an officer for collection, as no longer indulgence can be given.

GEO. C. McNEILL.

April 11th, 1837 36 tf

NOTICE.

I APPOINT Archd. A. T. Smith, my lawful agent to transact all my business during my absence from Town.

DUNCAN SMITH.

April 11, 1837. 36 4w.

Notice.

THE Subscriber having been duly appointed Guardian to James Bizzell, by an order of the Superior Court of Law, for Duplin county, at its Spring Term, 1837, hereby gives notice to all persons whom it may concern, that he will not hold himself liable to pay, and will not pay any claims against said Bizzell, on any contracts whatsoever after this date, unless such claims be founded on an agreement or by permission and direction of the subscriber, personally made or given. And all persons having claims against said Bizzell are hereby required to produce them to the subscriber legally authenticated for settlement.

GILES T. LOFTIN.

March 30, 1837. 36-3w.

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on the 20th of last March, a negro fellow by the name of MOSES, about 26 years old, and about five feet 8 inches high, yellow complexion, when spoken to smiles; he is probably lurking about James Salter's, in Bladen county. The above reward of Twenty five dollars will be paid to any one who will deliver said negro to me, or confine him in Jail so that I get him again.

WILLIAM TOWNSEND.

Lumberton, N. C, April 6, 1837. 36 6w

$10 REWARD.

RANAWAY, on the 17th March last, a negro boy named BOB, who belongs to Mr. Robeson of Bladen County, and was hired to me for one year. He is about 20 years of age, 5 feet 5 or six inches high, stout built, and of a dark mulatto complexion. He was raised in Bladen, and has lived in Fayetteville. I will give the above reward for his apprehension and confinement in jail, if information is given to me so that I get him again.

ROBERT MATHERS.

Wilmington, N C., April 7, 1837. 36 3w

Taken Up,

AND committed to the Jail of Cumberland County, on the 10th inst. a negro man who says his name is SAM, and that he belongs to James Armstrong, of Richmond County, N. C. He is about 28 years of age, about 6 feet high, stout built. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

FRED'K MOORE, *Jailer.*

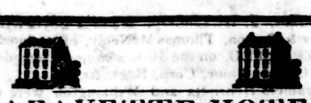
Fayetteville, April 12, 1837. 36-tf.

NEW BOOKS.

A SUPPLY of New Books, School Books, &c., expected this day by

E. J. HALE.

April 13.



LAFAYETTE HOTEL.

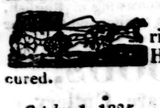
Fayetteville, North Carolina.

THE Subscriber having purchased from Col. Joshua W. Cochran, the unexpired term of his lease of the Lafayette Hotel, gives notice that he is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers. The House is commodious, well ventilated and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. The Parlors are large, well furnished, and calculated for private families The Stables, spacious, and shall be well provided.

The Subscriber feels grateful to the public for the patronage which the Hotel has already received, and will endeavor by care and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit and enjoy a continuation of the same.

Cold and Warm Baths

Attached to the Hotel, and *always* in readiness.



All the Stages arrive at and depart from the Hotel, where seats are secured.

THOMAS COCHRAN.

October 1, 1835. 57tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving per schooners Repeater and Vindicator, the following, which are offered cheap:—

52 Hhds. best Porto Rico SUGAR,
50 bags Rio Coffee,
Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Copperas,
Imperial and Young Hyson Tea,
104 cases fashionable Hats,
461 fashionable Bonnets,
68 pieces Cloths, various colours,
15 pieces fashionable plain Ribbed and Plaid Cassimere,
100 pieces Merino Circassians,
24 pieces Merino Cloths,
546 pieces fancy Prints,
123 pieces Dundee Sheeting,
White, red, and green Flannel,
Men's and women's Shoes,
Bed Ticks, Shirtings, &c &c.—
Men's and women's Saddles,

Also, many other articles too tedious to enumerate. JOHN McARN.

July 6th, 1836. 96 *tf.*

The Subscriber

IS just receiving at his Grocery Store, on Hay street, a fresh supply of

CONFECTIONARIES,

Lemon Sirup, fresh Lime Juice, French Brandy, Holland Gin, warranted genuine, Madeira, Sherry and Malaga Wines, Old Jamaica Rum,

And every article in the Grocery line, which will be sold at reduced prices.

T J. JORDAN.

Sugar, Coffee, Molasses.

RECEIVED per steamer Clarendon and Wilmington, and for sale by the Subscribers corner of Hay and Maxwell streets.

200 Bags Rio COFFEE,
30 bbls. do. do.
70 hhds. Molasses,
30 do. Sugar,
30 bbls. Loaf, do.
75 kegs Nails,
20 bbls Copperas.

Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Indigo, Cassia, Brimstone, Starch, Rope, Bagging, Malaga Wine, Glass 8 × 10 and 10 × 12, Hollow Ware, Weeding Hoes, Iron, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

20 Bozes TOBACCO,
30 bbls Apple Brandy,
20 do. Whiskey.

WILLKINGS & BELDEN.

September 7, 1836. 5 tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers having opened a Retail Store on Green street, next door to Messrs. John Huske & Son, take this method of informing their friends that they are now receiving and daily expecting, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware, Crockery Ware, Hats, Shoes, &c. &c.

Among the articles are the following:—
15 Tons Swedes Iron, (assorted,)
20 hhds. Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugars,
50 bags Coffee,
1000 bushels Liverpool and Alum Salt,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Rope,
10 hhds. Molasses, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

50 Bbls. No. 3 MACKEREL.

All of which will be sold low for cash.

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
Green Street.

Fayetteville, August 31. 4tf.

Notice.

THE Subscriber has removed from his old stand on Market Square, to Person street, opposite the Cape Fear Bank.

ARCH'D CAMPBELL.

September 19, 1836. 7-*tf.*

SACK SALT.

1135 SACKS of Liverpool Salt now landing from the Steamboat Wilmington, for sale by

WILLKINGS & BELDEN.

Dec. 28 21-tf.

NEW BOOKS.

HEATH'S Landscape Annual; Splendid illustrations of Scott's Novels; do. of Syria and the Holy Land; Parlour Scrap Book; Desultory Man; Boston Book; Diary of a Blase; East and West; Delphine, by Madame de Stael; The Fairy Book for 1837; Harry O'Reardon, or Irish Pride; Giafar al Barmeki; Marriage and Inheritance; Memorials of Mrs. Hemans; Roderick Random; Abercrombie's Intellectual Philosophy and Moral Feelings; Pope's Works; Chapman's Sermons to Presbyterians; Panorama of Trades; Cicero's Select Letters; Canary Bird; Miller on Clerical Manners and Habits; Webster's Bible; Willard's Universal History,

Medical.—Bell's Anatomy; Johnson on Liver, do. on Stomach, Broussai's Physiology; Dewees on Children; do. on Obstetrics; Gregory's Practice; Thomas's Domestic Medicine; Gooch's Midwifery; &c. Just received by E. J. HALE.

January 4, 1837.

Convention Debates.

THE DEBATES in the Convention for the amendment of the Constitution of North Carolina, for sale, and also for delivery to subscribers in this place and in Bladen and Columbus counties.

E. J. HALE.

February, 1837.

J. A. PLEASANTS, M. D.

DENTIST,

WILL be in Fayetteville shortly; he has just returned from Europe, and has a fine collection of beautiful TEETH.

February 9, 1837. 27-3t

NEGROES WANTED.

THE Subscriber is desirous to purchase 30 or 40 NEGROES, of both sexes, not under ten nor over thirty years of age, for which the highest cash prices will be given.

NEILL JOHNSON.

January 12, 1835. 19tf.

GROCERIES, &c.

THE Subscribers would invite the attention of Country Merchants and the public generally, to their present Stock of GROCERIES, which will be found to comprise as general an assortment as can be obtained in this Market, and to consist in part of the following articles, viz:

220 Hhds. Sugars and Molasses,
250 bags Rio Coffee,
25 do St. Domingo do,
25 tons Swedes and English Iron,
Sheet, Band and Hoop Iron,
Cast, German, Crawley, Shear, English and American Blister Steel,
100 kegs Nails,
75 dozen Patent Corn, Grass and German Scythe Blades,
25 do Frying Pans,
1000 lbs. Bar Lead,
100 bags Shot,
50 kegs Dupont's Powder,
12 boxes Lemon Sirup,
10 baskets Sweet Oil,
10 Hhds. Crockery,
100 dozen Weeding Hoes, assorted sizes,
12 do Spades and Shovels,
30 boxes Tin Plate,
25 kegs White Lead in oil,
5 do Red do,
50 dozen Spirits Turpentine,
Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
50 boxes 8 × 10 and 10 × 12 Glass,
Imperial and Gunpowder Teas,
Train and Lamp Oils,
Trace Chains, Anvils, Vises, Sole Leather,
Mill and × cut Saws, Wagon and Cart Boxes, &c. &c.

Together with a large and general assortment of *Patent Medicines, Paints, Dye Stuffs*, &c. &c., all of which will be sold at the lowest Market prices.

HALL & JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, April 28, 1836. 86-tf

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Drug and Medicine STORE.

Dr. Thos. J. Jordan

IS now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a large and extensive assortment of the above articles, which, in addition to his former Stock, makes his assortment entirely complete.—Also, PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, HATTERS' MATERIALS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS of every kind, and PATENT MEDICINES of every variety; all of which he warrants to be genuine, and will sell as low as can be procured in this State.

—*ALSO*—

BERNARD'S REMEDY FOR ASIATIC CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, DIARRHŒA, and various intestinal disorders.

April 20, 1836. 85tf

THE subscriber has just received a large supply of the following articles, Fresh, genuine, and of very superior quality—

Gum Myrrh, Cayenne Pepper, Lobelia, Skunk Cabbage.

Also, TRIPPE'S CONCENTRATED SARSAPARILLA, for the cure of Scrofula, Mercurial, Siphilitic and other diseases which depend upon a scrofulous condition of the body. This article is prepared by a new process without boiling, and is warranted to contain in a concentrated form, the active principles of the root obtained from the most approved species of smilax. Castor Oil, Varnish, &c. T. J JORDAN.

August 18. 2tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now receiving a general assortment of

Dry Goods,

—ALSO—

HARDWARE, CROCKERY and GLASSWARE.

GROCERIES, DYE STUFFS, &c.,

To which the attention of the public is respectfully invited.

HOOPER & MAC LAURIN.

September 20, 1836. 7tf

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed to the Store next door to Mr. James Baker's Hardware Store, and has received his Fall supply of

GOODS.

Which will be sold low for cash or produce.

JONES FULLER.

October 12, 1836. 10-tf

NEW STORE.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS just received and opened, at the South West corner of Market Square, a large and choice selection of BRITISH, FRENCH, SWISS, ITALIAN and AMERICAN

DRY GOODS,

To which the attention of Country Merchants and purchasers generally is invited. His Stock consists partly of the following articles:

Blue, Black, Brown, Claret and Green Cloths; Blue, Black, Drab and Plaid Cassimeres and Sattinetts; Red, White and Green Flannels; Canton Flannels and Freze Cloths; Rose, Duffle and Point Blankets; Goats' hair and common Camlets; Negro Kerseys and Linseys; 3-4 and 6-4 French and English Merinos.

Super Gros-de-nap, Poult-de-soie, Gros-de-Swiss and Italian Silks, from 35 cts. to $1 10; Ditto coloured do.; Sinchewa, Sarsnetts and Florences, Pink and White Satin; Challys; Rich figured Popllins; Figured and Black Satin Vestings; Silk and Tabby Velvets; Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs; Black Italian Cravats; Plain and Pleated Stocks; Fancy Gauze and Silk Handkerchiefs; Blue, Black and Brown Bombazines, cheap; Cap, Bonnet and Belt Ribbons, very handsome.

A large stock of Calicoes, embracing a great variety of colours and patterns; 3-4, 7-8, 4-4, 5-4 and 6-4 Brown and Bleached Shirtings and Sheetings; Apron Checks; Bed Ticks; Irish Linens and Lawns; Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs.

A large assortment of Plaid, Jaconet, Book, Plain and Figured Swiss Muslins; Bishop Lawns; Bobinets and Quillings, some very fine; Cotton and fine gimp Laces and Edgings.

3-4, 4-4, 5-4 and 8-4 Merino and Thibet Shawls; Valencia and Prussian do.; Tyrolese and Spun Silk do.; Muslin Capes; Silk Plush; Green and White Blond Veils; Black and White Bobinet do.; Black Sprigged Bobinet for Veils; Hosiery of various kinds; plain and open work Silk Gloves; Buck, Kid and Wool do.; Corded Skirts; fine Linen Bosoms and Collars; Russia and Bird-eye Diapers; Damask do; Brown Table Covers; Foolscap, Ruled and Letter Paper; Threads, Buttons and Sewing Silks, in great variety; Buckrams, Paddings and Sail Ducks; Elastic, Webb and Nett Braces; Turkey Cotton; Salisbury Flannel; Silk and Cotton Umbrellas, cheap; Cotton Yarn; Bead Bags; Silk Purses and Wallets; Waist Buckles; Pen Knives; Razors; Scissors; Silver Pencils; Seal Skin and Cloth Caps; Fur do., some very fine, &c. &c. &c.

Also, daily expected, a large stock of

HATS and SHOES,

Of various descriptions. All of which is offered for sale at WHOLESALE or RETAIL for Cash, or on short time to very punctual customers.

EDMUND J. LILLY.

Fayetteville, Sept. 15, 1836. 6tf.

Blanks for sale at this Office.

New Goods.

JOHN MUNN

HAS just received his Stock of *Fall and Winter GOODS*, consisting in part of

7 Hhds. Porto Rico, } *SUGARS,*
3 do. superior St. Croix }
50 bags prime green Rio Coffee,
20 do. do. do. Laguira do.,
Imperial and Gunpowder Teas,
Loaf and Lump Sugar,
10 tons Swedes and English Iron, assorted,
50 kegs Nails, 4d to 20d,
25 pieces Bagging, heavy 42 inch,
20 coils Rope,
Blacksmith's Bellows, 30, 32, 34 & 36 inches,
Anvils, Vises, Screwplates and Hammers,
Trace Chains, superior Axes,
3 fine twist double barrel Fowling Pieces,
Shot Guns, &c.

—ALSO—

DRY GOODS,

Hats, Shoes, aps, Blankets, &c., &c.

All of which will be sold on the most accommodating terms for Cash, Produce or good notes.

Fayetteville, November 15, 1836 15tf

SOUTHERN TONIC.
COSTER & COXE.

AGUE AND FEVER,

And every symptom of general Debility, speedily and permanently cured by

COSTER & COXE'S

ORIGINAL

SOUTHERN TONIC.

COSTER & COXE, the inventors of this celebrated medicine, from a long residence in the South, and from the nature of their vocation, have been brought immediately in contact with the Ague and Fever in its most obstinate forms, and have frequently been compelled to witness the entire want of success in the practice of the most skilful Physicians. The usual and popular mode of treating this disease has been, first to evacuate the stomach and bowels, and then resort to the use of Tonics—of which class of Medicines a very great variety have been recommended to the Public—all of which have had their advocates, and that which has been by far the most popular one, has been Peruvian Bark and its preparations, particularly that of *Quinine*. There are insurmountable objections to the administration of Quinine, as to most individuals, (when carried to a salutary point,) it produces a roaring in the ears, nausea, and a headach, very similar to a bilious headach; and when it effects a cure it is seldom permanent. It was the hope of avoiding this state of things that induced us to try the "Southern Tonic," and we are happy to say that its success has surprised *even us*. As there is no Arsenic, Mercury, or any thing *in the least* hurtful to the human constitution in it, there can be no objection to the administration of the Southern Tonic to the most tender infant; indeed it will be found the most delicate and effective medicine known in those cases of Disorganized Stomach and Bowels, and of general debility which so frequently present themselves in children.

We subjoin the opinions of a few individuals.

From Col. John B. Hogan, Collector of the Port of Mobile—formerly Senator from the counties of Mobile, Baldwin, &c. Acting Adj and Inspector General of the Army in the recent Creek Campaign, &c.

Mobile, August 18, 1836.

GENTLEMEN—During the late Creek Campaign, I was attacked violently with Bilious Intermittent Fever, which for several days confined me to my quarters at Tallassee. Your "Southern Tonic" was recommended to me, and my friend, Dr. Bussey, actually rode from Tallassee to Montgomery and back in one day to procure me a bottle, which entirely relieved me, and enabled me, before I had taken half the quantity, to proceed on and join the army on Hatchachubba, Since my return home my son was attacked, and I sent into the city for your Tonic, and regretted to learn there was none for sale in Mobile. Cannot you send some to this place, so that our citizens may enjoy the benefits of the best medicine of the sort I have ever tried? Your attention to this request will confer a favour on the afflicted, and oblige one who has already experienced its beneficial effects.

Your obedient servant,

JOHN B. HOGAN.

Montgomery, June 30, 1836.

Messrs. Coster & Coxe—GENTLEMEN: I have used your Southern Tonic with unparalleled success. I cured four cases of Ague and Fever permanently with *one bottle* of this invaluable medicine. JESSE H. MOSELY.

From our representative to the Legislature, Col. Jno. A. Campbell:

GENTLEMEN—No medicine stands so high in my estimation as your Southern Tonic, for the cure of Ague and Fever. I used it at first by the advice of my family Physician, with success, and its effects upon more recent cases have been equally gratifying. Yours, truly,

JNO. A. CAMPBELL.

From Major J. B. MORSE.

DEAR SIRS—I had been afflicted with Ague and Fever for a long time, and although the remedies which were prescribed gave me temporary relief, yet none removed the cause of the disease, and thereby permanently cured me till I used your Southern Tonic. I did so. This gave me great confidence in it, and as I saw that you had recommended it in cases of debility, general weakness, and inactivity of the digestive organs, I induced my wife, who had been laboring under these symptoms for a year or more, to try it. She used one bottle with some evidences of an increase of health, and few bottles more taken in moderate doses entirely cured her.

Respectfully, yours,

J. B. MORSE.

☞ A supply of the above Medicine has been received, on consignment, by E. J. Hale, Fayetteville, N. C. Price $1 50 per bottle, or $12 per dozen.

BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC

PILLS,

Invented by Dr. John Beckwith, an eminent Physician of Raleigh, N. C.

THE Subscriber having beenappointed *Wholesale* and Retail Agent for the sale of BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS, will furnish Country Merchants and others at a reduction proportionate to the quantity purchased.

They are neatly put up in tin boxes, with an envelope containing directions for their use. Price 50 cents per box.

August 2, 1834. E. J. HALE.

Just Received.

20 M prime Havanna Cigars.

HALL & JOHNSON.

June 28, 1836. 95-tf

NOTICE.

I FOREWARN all persons against trading for three Notes of Hand, all of which was made payable to Robert C. Hattaway, as follows, (viz) one of Four Hundred Dollars, payable or due the 1st day of January, 1838, one of Five Hundred Dollars, due the 1st day of January, 1839, also, another for Five Hundred Dollars, due the 1st day of January, 1840. All of the above mentioned Notes were given by me to the said Hattaway for a consideration which has entirely failed, and I am therefore determined not to pay the same.

HENRY F. WILLSON.

Anson County, January 23, 1837. 27tf.

Stores & Dwelling Houses,

TO RENT.

THREE STORES in the Brick Building at Liberty Point.

One Store and Warehouse on Hay street, 2 doors above the Hotel.

One do. opposite the Bank of the State.

A Dwelling House lately occupied by Mr. Frederick Moore, near the State Arsenal, with a large Lot, all in good repair.

A small Dwelling House near the Canal Bridge, on Ramsay street.

Apply to the Subscriber, at the Post Office.

JOHN MAC RAE.

February 14, 1837. 32-6t

New Spring Goods.

THE Subscriber is just receiving and opening his usual Spring and Summer supply of GOODS, which is very extensive and selected with great care, consisting in part of French, India and American Goods of every description.

Also, a general assortment of Shoes, Hats, Saddlery, Hardware, Crockery, Glass and China Ware.

A call is respectfully solicited from all.

WILLIAM S. LATTA.

March 15, 1837. 32-6*w*

Hollow Ware, Wood Screws, Sad Irons, &c.

The Howell Works Company,

No. 238 Water, near Beekman street,

NEW YORK,

HAVE received the past season, and are now constantly receiving large and extensive additions to their Stock of the above Goods, which now consists of the following assortment, suitable for the SOUTHERN AND WESTERN MARKETS, viz:

HOLLOW WARE of Superior Quality, consisting of about 1500 Tons, viz:

Pots of 22 different sizes, from 3 8 to 50 galls.		
Kettles, 15 sizes, from 3-8 to 18 gallons.		
Bakepans, or Ovens, 7 different sizes.		
Tea Kettles,	6	do.
Skillets,	6	do.
Flat Spiders,	6	do.
Covered Spiders,	2	do.
Griddles,	4	do.
Fire Dogs,	6	do.

WAGON BOXES, from 1 1-2 to 4 3 4 inches.
CART do. " 5 to 7 inches.
WOOD SCREWS, 50,000 gross, Iron and Brass, from 3-8 in. No. 3, to 3 in. No. 24 of a superior quality and finish, and less than "*James*" imported prices.
SAD IRONS, assorted in Casks of about 500 lbs. each, for retailing.
TAILORS' and HATTERS' IRONS, assorted sizes.
SASH WEIGHTS, 100 Tons, assorted from 1 3 4 to 20 lbs.
BELLS for Plantations, Steam Boats, Churches, &c. made to order—also, STEAM ENGINES, and other Machinery made to order.

☞ The above assortment of Goods is particularly recommended to the attention of SOUTHERN AND WESTERN MERCHANTS, and are offered for sale at the lowest prices, and upon the most favourable terms; it is believed to be the largest and best assortment ever offered for sale, by any one Establishment in the U. States.

Merchants, by forwarding a request per Mail, can have a printed Circular with description of Goods, Prices, and Terms, from which no deviation is ever made, furnished by return of Mail. All Orders will receive immediate attention.

New York, March 7, 1837. 32-1m.

Tonic Mixtures.

I DO not question the legal right, which every person has to throw together some bitter or other substances, and to send them forth to the world as a cure for Fever and Ague; this right, however it may have been abused, has been exercised at all times in every country where this complaint has prevailed; and we can now enumerate *thousands of remedies* that have been gotten up, sported their brief while, and sunk again into the oblivion whence they sprung.

But, I do most earnestly protest against the course which continues to be pursued by one person or set of persons after another, towards Rowand's Tonic Mixture. If a better, safer or more efficient medicine can be afforded by any of our quidnuncs or wiseacres, it is due to their fellow-citizens that it should be submitted for their adoption.

But we pray all who have any regard for the lives and health of the members of community, to desist from their attempts to imitate a remedy so exalted in public estimation, or to substitute for it such trash as can in no wise approach it in excellence, however easy it may be even for the *unfledged Tyro in Medicine* to resemble it in superficial appearance, taste and smell.

In order to protect those from imposition who may be inquiring after ROWAND'S TONIC MIXTURE, and to assist them in distinguishing between the original and genuine mixture and the numerous imitations and substitutes which continue to sprout up in different points of the country, the names and whereabouts of such as have as yet been discovered are annexed.

Rowland's Tonic Mixture, by L. S. Comstock & Co., of New York.
Rushton & Aspinwall's Tonic Mixture, by Rushton & Aspinwall, New York.
Green's Tonic Mixture, by Butler & Clay, N. Y.
The Southern Tonic, by Coster & Coxe, Alabama.
Marshall's Tonic Mixture, by Charles Marshall, Philadelphia.
Cave & Schaffer's Tonic Fever and Ague Mixture, by Cave & Schaffer, Philadelphia.

The public may be saved from uncertainty as to the genuineness of ROWAND'S TONIC MIXTURE, by calling upon his authorized agents throughout the country, or upon application to the proprietor.

JNO. R. ROWAND, M. D.
260 Market street, Philadelphia.

February 23. 32tf

Fayetteville Water Works.

AT A MEETING of the Directors of the Company, this day, Mr. A. J. Erambert was appointed Superintendant of Water Works, in place of G. Deming, Esq., resigned, and is authorized to collect all moneys due the Company for privileges subsequent to July 1st, 1836.

He was also required to enforce the Law against all persons who permit the Water to waste, in consequence of insufficient cocks, or other cause.

E. J. HALE, *President.*

Fayetteville, March 13, 1837.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has received his Fall supply o Goods embracing a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hard-Ware, Cutlery, Crockery, and Glass-Ware.

—ALSO—

FUR HATS, and SEAL SKIN CAPS.

Together with various other articles too tedious to ennumerate all of which will be sold low for Cash or country produce, or on short credit for approved notes The public are invited to call and examine for themselves.

G. B. ATKINS.
Foot of Haymount.

N. B.—A few Hhds. and pipes of fourth proof French Brandy, Gin, Rum, and H. Gin, Maderia, Malaga and Champaign Wines, N. E. Rum, back country Whiskey and Brandy, &c.

G. B. ATKINS.

Oct. 5. 9-tf.

Rowand's Tonic Mixture,

FOR THE CURE OF AGUE AND FEVER.

A FRESH SUPPLY of this valuable and popular Medicine. Just received by

E. J. HALE.

December 6, 1836.

SELLING OFF AT REDUCED PRICES.

THE Subscriber, wishing to change his business during the Fall and Winter Season, in this place, would call the attention of Country Merchants and the community generally, to his assortment of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Hats, Shoes and Saddlery,

Which he is now offering at REDUCED PRICES. The assortment is general and will be found to contain many very desirable Goods, calculated for this market as well as the Country generally. The Stock was laid in late in the Spring, on about as good terms in New York as any brought to this market to the size of it. In consequence of some advance in the New York market, it offers an inducement to Country Merchants and others wishing to purchase a Fall Supply.

JAMES MAHONEY.

South West Corner of Market Square.

August 18, 1836. 2-tf

BANK OF NEWBERN,

JANUARY 2d, 1837.

AT the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Bank of Newbern, held this day, it was Resolved, That a *final* Dividend of all the effects of the Bank be declared on the first Monday in November next; And that all holders of the Notes of said Bank, and all persons having any claims of any kind whatsoever, against it, be earnestly requested by public notice, to present the same for payment to the Merchant's Bank of Newbern, on or before the said first day of November next, otherwise they will be barred.

By order of the Stockholders.

24 3m.) JOHN W. GUION, Cashier.

Cotton in the Seed.

THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to purchase and will receive at his Mill in Fayetteville, Cotton in the seed, and loose unpacked parcels of ginned Cotton, for which the highest market prices will be paid in money, or exchanged for Thread, from No. 4 to 16 inclusive.

C. P. MALLETT.

August 15, 1836. 2tf

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, the latter part of September last, a negro man slave by the name of HAMPTON, formerly the property of Mr. John Slocum, of Sampson County. The above reward will be paid for his apprehension and delivery in the jail at Clinton, or at this place.

THOS. L. WHITLOCK.

Fayetteville, Jan. 18, 1837. 24-tf.

LINE OF PACKETS

TO FAYETTEVILLE.

THE schooners Caroline and Caleb Nichols, steamer Wilmington, and tow boats, will take measurement Goods at N. York and deliver them at Fayetteville, at the established rates, free of all other charges.

Heavy Goods will be taken as above specified except that they will at times, when the river is very low, be subject to storage and labor of storing, which we trust will be seldom required, as the steamer and tow boats are of the newest construction and light draught of water.

The Goods at the owner's risk, the same as in the hands of forwarding merchants. Freight payable on delivery at Fayetteville.

All persons shipping Goods by the above line, will please hand a list of the Goods shipped to Messrs. Hallett & Brown, so as to advise me.

WILLIAM DOUGAL, Proprietor,
WILLKINGS & BELDEN, Agents,
at Fayetteville.

August 18. 2tf.

GRAY'S INVALUABLE

OINTMENT,

FOR THE CURE OF

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally.

Price $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen.

ANOTHER GREAT CURE

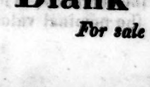
EFFECTED BY GRAY'S OINTMENT!!

Raleigh, September 21, 1836.

I am now 58 years of age—when in my 17th year, I received a wound in my left leg, which become ulcerated, and continued so until the first of March last. It would occasionally heal up, and then break out again; but most of the time, it was in a very painful condition, the sore having extended to a large size, and become very deep. I tried many remedies to make a cure, without success, until I applied *Gray's Invaluable Ointment*, two pots of which have effectually cured my leg, and reduced it to its natural size. The cure would have been made much sooner, had I strictly attended to the directions for the use of the Ointment; but this I failed to do, while I took much exercise, and very imprudently used tight bandage. My leg has been well for more than six months, during which time I have walked much, yet it remains firm and free from all soreness or inflammation. After having been afflicted for a period of forty-one years, I now enjoy the benefit of a sound leg again.

LEWIS HOLLOMAN.

A fresh supply of the above article just received by E. J. HALE.



THE SUBSCRIBER has just received a variety of Fresh

GARDEN SEEDS,

Which may be had on application at his Grocery Store on Hay Street, or at his Drug Store on Green Street.

T. J. JORDAN.

January 28, 1837. 26tf

Iron and Molasses.

In Store and for Sale by the Subscribers.

20 Tons Swedes Iron, (assorted.)
10 do English.
40 hhds. prime retailing Molasses.

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

Just received,

A FEW casks Thomastown Lime, unslacked,
20 barrels calcined Plaister Paris, for plastering or casting,
20 do. Nova Scotia Plaister, prepared for Manure,
Hair and Laths kept constantly on hand.

All of which I will sell low for Cash.

He intends to keep a large and regular supply these articles at all times, and from his experience for near 20 years as a Bricklayer and Plaisterer, he can always speak confidently as to the *quality* of the articles.

JOHN E PATTERSON,
3 doors South of the Market House.

February 22, 1837. 29tf

Tailoring.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks for the very liberal custom he has received in his line. He continues in the establishment formerly occupied by Smith & Johnson, (McArn's new building,) where he will carry on the TAILORING BUSINESS in all its various branches, and hopes by assiduity and attention, to merit a continuance of the custom of his friends and the public.

DANIEL SMITH, (Tailor.)

Fayetteville, March 1. 78 tf.

Blank Warrants

For sale at this Office.

Commission & Forwarding Agency.

THE SUBSCRIBER having estab... in Wilmington for the purpose o... the above business, respectfully te... vices to the public. Goods consigned... forwarded with the utmost dispatch... ry particularity observed.—Particular... oe paid to the sale of Tobacco, Fl... Staves, &c. as well as the purchase... flatters himself that a knowledge of... bined with unremitting attention, w... a share of public patronage.

WM. O J...

REFERENCES—O. P. Stark, Nott... Haigh, John C. Latta, Jos. Baker... Ray, W. S. Latta, Henry Horn. Fa...

20 BOXES (2 dozen) fine old W... has had the advantage o... the East Indies,
12 baskets fine Champagne,
A few dozen old Port Wine,
A few casks Red Clover Seed,
A few casks Ground Plaister,
2000 bushels Turk's Island Salt,
600 sacks Liverpool Salt,
150 bags Coffee, various qual...
90 pieces heavy German Cot...
100 kegs White Lead in Oil, ... common,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT...

GROCERIES...

Dry Goods, Hardware and...

For sale by JOHN HUSK...

November 3, 1836.

Dissolution of Copart...

THE firm of G. & L. Hurlburt, ... by mutual consent on the 8th... All persons indebted to said firm are... make immediate payment to A. M. ... is fully authorised to grant discharges...

GOOLD HU...
LEVI HURL...

January 17.

For Sale,

20 Bags prime old Wh...
for FAMILY USE.
10 Bbls. bright St. Croix SUGA...
6 Single Florida Moss Mattress...

J. HUSK...

January 19, 1837.

Notice,

THAT the Subscriber received L... ministration on the personal E... thew Miles Draughon, dec'd, at Sep... 1836, of Cumberland County Court... having claims against the Estate of... ceased, are hereby requested to pre... the Subscriber within the time presc... or this notice will be plead in bar of... and all persons indebted to said E... quested to pay the Subscriber.

WM. C. DRAUGHO...

September 5, 1836

NOTICE

ALL persons indebted to the late fi... & JOHNSON, are hereby noti... subscriber alone is authorized to set... and it is essential that the accounts s... tled without delay.

DANIEL...

Fayetteville, January 27.

HOLBROOK'S BE...

For Churches, Manufactories, Pl... &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated... ders in this country, having ma... ments with the Subscriber to *receive an...* all orders for their Bells of any size, to... which they will warrant of the very best... quality, not surpassed by any Bells in t... Also, Town Clocks, Church and Pa... of superior finish and tones. Orders... information given by

JAMES M...

N. B. They will warrant their Bells... any fail to give satisfaction, they may... ed for another. Also Old Bells rec...

Fayetteville, October 20.

French Burr Mill S...

For Wheat, and Cologne S... Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent f... the above Mill Stones in this State... Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of... would here inform those wanting the... they can be furnished by sending the... me at this place. We *warrant* the ... *genuine;* if it is not, we furnish a new... stead.

C. J. ORR...

Brick Buildings

Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1836.

LEETE & CO...

HAVE just received their FALL ... TER supply of

DRY GOOD...

GROCERIES, HARDW...

Crockery, Hats and ...

Which they offer low for Cash or in ... Country Produce.

October 19, 1836.

DRY GOOD...

AT COST FOR CASH, AT...

Cedar street, First Door from Pear...

THE Subscriber is opening a New S... imported FANCY AND STAPL...

DRY GOODS,

And will be receiving further supplie... tion daily. For Cash, it will be an in... to sell any article AT COST.

When required, the usual credit o... will be given for approved paper, and... at the lowest market prices.

H. B...

New York January 28, 1837.

Petit-Gulf Cotton S...

And Red Clover Se...

For sale by C. P. MA...

$10 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, a... named SANDY, belonging to th... the late Wm. Smith, of Averasborough... built, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, about... age. The above reward will be paid... prehension and delivery to me, or con... the Jail of Cumberland, at any time... months from this date.

THOMAS...

Cumberland County, Feb'y 13.

$100 REWARD.

WILL be given for the detection or... sion of the person or persons who... the prisoners that lately escaped from... this County with the implements wi... said escape was effected.

By order of the County Court,

(From the Minutes.)

Test, JOHN L. ATKINS, C...

March 21, 1837.

New Orleans RU...

IN hhds. just received and for sale by...

February 14. THOS. SANDFORD...

Children's Toy Boo...

For sale at the Book Store of E...